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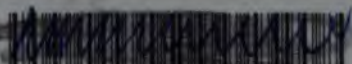
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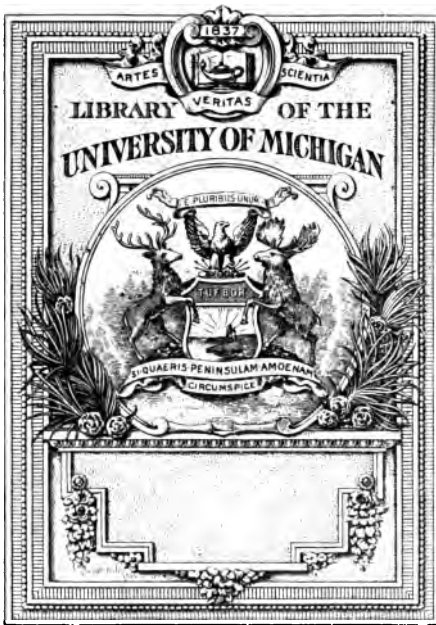
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A
P R O V I N C I A L
G L O S S A R Y;

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C O L L E C T I O N
O F
L O C A L P R O V E R B S,



A N D
P O P U L A R S U P E R S T I T I O N S.

By *FRANCIS GROSE*, Esq. F.A.S.

T H E S E C O N D E D I T I O N,
C O R R E C T E D , A N D G R E A T L Y E N L A R G E D .

L O N D O N :

Printed for S. HOOPER, (No. 212,) HIGH HOLBORN,
opposite BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE.

M.DCC.XC.



P R E F A C E.

THE utility of a Provincial Glossary, to all persons desirous of understanding our ancient poets, is so universally acknowledged, that to enter into a proof of it would be entirely a work of supererogation. Divers partial collections have been occasionally made, all which have been well received, and frequently reprinted; these are, in this work, all united under one alphabet, and augmented by many hundred words, collected by the Editor in the different places wherein they are used; the rotation of military quarters, and the recruiting service, having occasioned him to reside for some time in most of the counties in England.

Provincial or Local Words are of three kinds; the first, either Saxon or Danish, in
a 2
general

general grown obsolete, from disuse, and the introduction of more fashionable terms, and, consequently, only retained in countries remote from the capital, where modern refinements do not easily find their way, and are not readily adopted.

The second sort are words derived from some foreign language, as Latin, French, or German, but so corrupted by passing through the mouths of illiterate clowns as to render their origin scarcely discoverable; corruptions of this kind being obstinately maintained by country people, who, like the old Monks, will never exchange their old mumpsimus for the new sumpsimus.

The third are mere arbitrary words, not deducible from any primary source or language, but ludicrous nominations, from some apparent qualities in the object or thing, at first scarcely current out of the parish, but by time and use extended over a whole county. Such are the Church-warden, Jack-sharpnails, Crotch-tail, &c.

P R E F A C E.

v

The books chiefly consulted on this occasion were Ray's Proverbs, Tim Bobbin's Lancashire Dialect, Lewis's History of the Isle of Thanet, Sir John Cullum's History of Hawstead, all the County Histories, and the Gentleman's Magazine: from the last, the Exmore dialect was entirely taken. Several Gentlemen, too respectable to be named on so trifling an occasion, have also contributed their assistance.

✱ In selecting the words, such as only differed from those in common use, through the mode of pronunciation, were mostly rejected; nor in the arrangement, except in a few instances, are they attributed or fixed to a particular county, it being difficult to find any word used in one county, that is not adopted at least in the adjoining border of the next; they are therefore generally arranged under the titles of North, South, and West country words, distinguished by the letters N. S. and W. (when not at length). Words used in several counties in the same sense, are pointed out by the letter C. to express that they are common; and sometimes

times these are distinguished by the abbreviation Var. Dial. signifying that they are used in various dialects. The East country scarcely afforded a sufficiency of words to form a division.

As the Local Proverbs all allude to the particular history of the places mentioned, or some ancient customs respecting them, they seem worth preserving, particularly as both the customs and many of the places alluded to are sliding silently into oblivion. For these Local Proverbs, I have consulted Fuller's Worthies, Ray, and a variety of other writers; many of whose explanations I have ventured to controvert, and, I hope, amend.

The Popular Superstitions, likewise, tend to illustrate our ancient poems and romances. Shakespear, in particular, drew his inimitable scenes of magic from that source; for, on consulting the writers on that subject, it will be found he has exhibited the vulgar superstitions of his time. Indeed, one cause of these scenes having so great effect on us, is their calling back to our fancies the tales
and

and terrors of the nursery, which are so strongly stamped on our tender minds, as rarely, if ever, to be totally effaced; and of these tales, spite of the precaution of parents, every child has heard something, more or less.

The different articles under this head, that are collected from books, are all from the most celebrated authors on the subject. Among them are King James I. Glanvil, Dr. Henry More, Beaumont, Aubrey, Cotton, Mather, Richard Baxter, Reginald Scot, and Bourne's Popular Antiquities, as augmented by Mr. Brand.

Other articles on this subject, and those not a few, have been collected from the mouths of village historians, as they were related to a closing circle of attentive hearers, assembled in a winter's evening, round the capacious chimney of an old hall or manor-house; for, formerly, in countries remote from the metropolis, or which had no immediate intercourse with it, before newspapers and stage-coaches had imported scepticism, and made every ploughman and thresher a politician and free-thinker, ghosts, fairies,
and

and witches, with bloody murders, committed by tinkers, formed a principal part of rural conversation, in all large assemblies, and particularly those in Christmas holidays, during the burning of the yule-block.

In this Second Edition, the Reader will find the whole Glossary more regularly arranged, and in many places corrected, with the addition of near two thousand words; for many of which the Editor is obliged to Mr. Marshall's Treatises on Rural Oeconomy for Yorkshire, Norfolk, and Gloucestershire. The Topographical Proverbs and Vulgar Superstitions have also been corrected, and have received several additions, particularly the latter, from the well-known Poems of my ingenious friend Mr. Burns, the Airshire poet.

Since the printing of the first part of these sheets, a number of additional Provincial Words have been received from different quarters, or otherwise occurred; these have been thrown into an alphabet, and printed as a Supplement, at the end of the Glossary.

A G L O S-

A

GLOSSARY

O F

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL WORDS.

A.

ABITED. Mildewed. Kent.

ABOON. Above. North.

ACCORAH-EARTH. Green arable earth. North.

ACK. To mind or regard : as, Never ack, hever regard.
North.

ACKERSPRIT. A potatoe with roots at both ends. North.

ACKNOW. Acknowledged. North.

ACKWARDS. When a beast lies backwards and cannot
rise, he is said to lie ackwards. North.

ADVISED. I an't advifed of it, I can't recollect it, or am
ignorant of it. Norf.

A

AEY.

A L L

AEY. Yes. North and South.

AFTERINGS. The strokings, or last of a cow's milk.
Derb.

AFTERMATHS. The pasture after the grass has been mowed. North and South.

AGATES, or AGATEWARD. On the way. I will set you agates, or agateward; I will accompany you part of the way. North.

AGEST, or AGAST. Afraid. North.

AGGING. Murmuring, raising a quarrel: egging, or edging, is an expression used in most countries, signifying exciting or whetting on persons to quarrel. Exm. This word is probably derived from the French verb, *Agacer*, to provoke.

AGYE. To look agye; to look aside. North.

AIDLE. To aidle, to earn or work for. I aidle my keep; I earn my maintenance or food. North. From the ancient Saxon word, *Ed-lean*, a reward, recompence, or requital.

AISH. Stubble, wheat or oat aish. Wheat or oat stubble.
Hamp.

AIXES. An ague. Northumb.

ALANTEM. At a distance. North and South. From the French, *Lointain*.

ALEGAR; i. e. Ale-aigre. Sour ale used as vinegar.
Cumb.

ALKITHOLE. A fool, a silly oaf. Exmore.

ALLEMANG. Mixed together; a Wiltshire saying, when two flocks of sheep are accidentally driven together.

ALLEMASH-DAY; i. e. Allumage-day. The day on which the Canterbury silk-weavers begin to work by candle-light. Kent.

AL-

A R F

- ALLERN-BATCH.** A kind of botch, or old fore; probably of *Ældern*, elder; and *Bosse*, a botch. *Exm.*
- ALPE, NOLPE, or BLOOD OLPH.** A bullfinch. *Norf. and Suff.*
- AMACKALY.** A little so; in some measure. *North.*
- AMELL.** Between; used in dividing time. Amell one and two o'clock.
- AMMAT.** A luncheon before dinner; derived from the French word, *Motte*, a lump. *West.*
- AMPER.** A fault, defect, or flaw; an amprey tooth, a decayed tooth. *Kent.*
- ANAUNTRINS.** Peradventure, if so be. *Northumb.*
- ANCHOR** of a buckle. The chape. *Glouc.*
- ANCLIFF.** The ancle. *North.*
- ANENT.** Opposite. *Derbysh. and North.*
- ANEOUST OF AN ANEOUSTNESS.** Nearly the same. *Glou.*
- ANEUST.** About the matter. Nearly. *Berks.*
- ANG.** The hairy ear of barley, big, or rye. *North.*
- ANGLE-BOWING.** A method of fencing sheep-grounds, used at *Exmore* in *Somersetshire.*
- ANG-NAILS.** Corns on the feet. *Cumb.*
- ANTHONY PIG.** The favourite, or smallest pig of the litter, or farrow. *Kent.*
- ANTLE-BEER.** Cross-wise, irregular. *Exm.*
- ANUNTE.** Over-against. *Worc.*
- A-PURT.** Sullen. *Exmore.*
- AQUABOB.** An isicle. *Kent.*
- AQUO'TT.** Weary of eating. *Exm. See QUOT.*
- ARAIN.** A spider. From the French, *Araignée.* *North.*
- ARDERS.** Fallowings, or ploughings of ground. *North and South.*
- ARF.** Afraid. *North. Ie arf, I am afraid.*

A T T

- ARGOL.** Tartar, or lees of wine. North and South.
- ARGOSIES.** Ships. North.
- ARK.** A large chest. From the Latin word, Arca. Northumb.
- ARLES, or EARLES.** Money paid to bind a bargain, called earnest, or an earle's penny. North.
- ARR.** A mark or scar. Cumb. Hence pock-arr'd; marked by the small-pox.
- ARRALS.** Pimples; a rash or eruption on the skin. North.
- ARSE-WARD.** Backward. Cumb.
- ARSY-VARSY.** Head over heels. Down came t' Tit, and away tumbled she, arsy-varsy. Derbysh. and North.
- ART.** Eight. Exmore.
- ARTEEN.** Eighteen. Exmore.
- ARVILL.** A funeral. North.
- ARVILL SUPPER.** A feast made at funerals. North.
- A-SCAT.** Broken like an egg. Dev.
- ASHELT.** Likely, probably. D.
- ASH-TRUG.** A coal-scuttle. Cumb.
- ASHLER.** Large free-stone. Cumb.
- ASK, or ASKER.** A newt. North.
- A-SLAT.** Cracked like an earthen vessel. Dev.
- ASLEY.** Willingly. Northumb.
- ASTITE.** Anon, shortly, as soon as; i. e. **As-TIDE.** Tide, in the North, signifies soon; and tider, or titter, sooner; from the Saxon word, Tid, time; whence Shrove-tide, Whitfun-tide.
- ATCHISON.** A Scots coin, worth four bodles. North.
- ATTER.** Matter, pus, sanies. From A. S. Ater, sanguis, virus.
- ATTERCOB.** A spider. From Ater, blood; and Cob, a tyrant. Attercob is also used for a cobweb. Some interpret it the poisonous tyrant; from Ater, virus.

AT-

A Z O

ATTERN. Fierce, cruel, snarling, ill-natured. Perhaps from the word, Ater, blood; or the Latin word, Ater. Glouc.

AUD. Old. North.

AUDFARAND. Old-fashioned, old-like. An audfarand bairn, a child of premature abilities. Grave, sober. North.

AUK. Aukward, untoward. South.

AUM. An elm. Northumb.

AUMBRAY, AMBREY, or AUMERY. A pantry, a cupboard for holding victuals. North.

AUNDER, or ONEDER. The afternoon. Chesh.

AURRUST. Harvest. Worcest.

AUTERS. Signifies strange work, or strange things. North.

AVERAGE. The breaking of corn fields, edish, roughings. North.

AVRORE. Frozen, frosty. Exmore.

AWF. An elf, a fairy. Derbysh. and North.

AWLUNG. All owing to, because it was awlung with you, it was all owing to you. Lanc. and North.

AWN'D. Ordained, fated; I am awn'd to ill luck. North.

AWNS. The beards of wheat or barley. In Essex called Ails. North.

AWNTERS. Peradventure, or in case. It also means scruples; he is troubled with awnters. North.

AWVISH. Queer; neither sick nor well. North.

AXEN. Ashes. Hampsh. and West.

AXWADDLE. A dealer in ashes, and sometimes one that tumbles in them. Exmore.

AYE. Always, continually, for ever and aye. Northumb. and North.

AZOUN. Anon, presently. Exmore.

B.

BACKSIDE. The back yard of a house, where the poultry are kept. West.

BACKSTER. A baker. North.

BACKSTONE. A stone or iron which is heated for baking oaten bread or cakes. North.

BAD. To pull the husk off walnuts. A bad me cum and bad the bannets; he bid me come and husk or shell the walnuts. Glouc.

BADGER. A huckster. North.

BAGGAGED, or BYGAGED. Mad, bewitched. Exm.

BAGGING-TIME. Baiting-time. Lanc. and North.

BAIN. Limber, flexible. Norf. In the North it means willing.

BAIRN. A child. North.

BAIRN-TEAMS. Broods of children. North.

BALK, or BAUK-STAFF. A quarter-staff. North.

BALLOW. A pole. North.

TO BAN. To curse. From the Saxon. North.

BAND-KITT. A kind of great can with a cover. North.

BANDY-HE-WIT. A name given to any dog, when persons intend to use it in making sport of its master. Lanc.

BANG. To beat. North and South.

BANGBEGGAR. A beadle. Derbysh.

BANGING. Great, large. South.

BANK. To bank, to beat. Exmore.

BANNET-TREE, A walnut-tree. Glouc.

BAN-

B A S

BANNOCK. An oat-cake, kneaded with water only, and baked in the embers. North.

BANT. A string; probably a corruption of band. Lanc.

BARGH. A horseway up a hill. North.

BAR-GUEST. A ghost, all in white, with large saucer-eyes, commonly appearing near gates or stiles; there called bars. Yorksh. Derived from Bar and Gheist.

BARGAIN. A parcel, an indefinite quantity or number; as, I have a good bargain of corn this year, or a good bargain of lambs. Norf.

BARK. A box for receiving the ends or pieces of candles. North.

BARKEN. A yard of a house, backside, or barton. See **BARTON.** South.

BARKIT. Dirt, &c. hardened on hair; perhaps from its adhering like the bark of a tree.

BARME. Yeast. Kent and South.

BARMSKIN. A leather apron. Lanc.

BARNGUN. A breaking-out in small pustules in the skin. Exmore.

BARR. A gate of a town or city. North.

BARRA, or BARROW. A gilt pig. Exmore.

BARROW. The side of a rocky hill, or a large heap of stones. North.

BARSALE. Barking time. Norf.

BARSHAM. A horse-collar. North.

BARST. Burst. Lanc.

BARTH. A warm place or pasture for calves and lambs. South.

BARTON. A yard of a house, or backside. Suffex.

BASE. A perch. Cumb. In Hampshire, a sea perch.

BASHY. Fat, swelled. North.

Bas-

B E E

BASTERLY-GULLION. A bastard's bastard. Lanc.

BAT. To bat the eyes, to wink. Derb.

BATE, or BEAWTE. Without, except. Lanc.

BATING WITH CHILD. Breeding, gravid. North.

BATTEN. To feed or fatten. North.

BATTIN. The straw of two sheaves folded together. North.

BATTLES. Commons or board. Oxford and Camb.

BATTLE-TWIG. An earwig. Derb.

BATTLINGS. The loppings of trees, larger than faggots, and less than timber. Norf. and Suff.

BATTRIL. A batting-staff used by laundresses. Lanc.

BAUK. The summer, beam, or dorman; also a pole or beam, such as are used under the roofs of small buildings. Also land left unploughed, to divide the property of different persons in common or open fields. Northum.

BAURGHWANS. Horse-collars. North.

BAUTERT. See BARKIT.

BAVEN. A brush, faggot. Kent.

BAWKS. A hay-loft. Cumb.

BEAK. To soften wood and sticks in the fire for use, without burning them. North.

BEAKMENT. A measure containing four quarts. North.

BEARN-TEAMS. Broods of children. North.

BEATHING, or Bathing wood by the fire. Setting or straitening unseasoned wood by heat. Norf. and Suff.

BECK, or BEEK. A rivulet or brook. North.

BECLARTED. Besmeared or bedawbed. North.

BEDE. To bid or bed; to pray. North. Whence bedesman.

BEELD. Shelter. North.

BEEN. Nimble, clever. Lanc.

BEENT-NEED. Help on particular occasions. Lanc.

BEEOS. Cows.

BEER,

B E R

- BEER**, or **BIRRE**. Force or might. With aw my beer ;
with all my force. Chesh.
- BEER-GOOD**. Yeast. Norf. and Suff.
- BEES**. Cows. Cumb.
- BEESOM**, or **BYSSUM**. A broom. North.
- BEEST**, or **BEESTINGS**. Milk immediately after the cow
has calved. Lanc. and Glouc.
- BEESTLING-PUDDING**. Pudding made of beef.
- BEET**. To make or feed a fire. North.
- BEGONE**. Decayed, worn. The thatch of this house is
lamentably begone. Norf. and Suff.
- BEHITHER**. On this side, in opposition to beyond. Suff.
- BEHOUNCH'D**. Tricked up and made fine. A metaphor
taken from an ornament worn by a cart-horse, called
houches, which lies spread upon his collar. This term
is in general used ironically. Suffex.
- BEIGHT** (of the elbow). Bending of the elbow. North.
- BELEAKINS** ; i. e. By the lady-kin, or little lady. A Lan-
cashire and Derbyshire interjection.
- BELIEVE**. Anon, by and by, in the evening, towards
night, Northumb. and North.
- BELIKE**. Probably, perhaps. North.
- BELLART**. A bull or bearward. North.
- BEN**, or **BEND**. To the true ben or bend. Possibly of
Bendan, Saxon, to stretch out. To yield to, to the
purpose, or sufficiently ; to the utmost stretch. Exm.
- BEND**. A border of a woman's cap. North. Perhaps
from band.
- BENEFIT**. A church living, or benefice. North.
- BENSEL**. To beat or bang. Vox rustica. Yorksh.
- BER**. The space a person runs in order to leap. North.
- BERRY**. To berry ; to thresh out corn. North.

BER-

B I S

BERRYER. A thrasher.

BETWATTLED. Confounded, out of one's senses; also bewrayed. North.

BEVERING. Trembling. North.

BEWGLE, or BEUGLE. A bull. Hants.

BEWIVER'D. Lost to one's self, bewildered, confounded. Exmore.

BIB. To drink greedily, to guzzle. North.

BIBBER. To tremble. I saw his under lip bibber. Kent.
See **BEVERING**.

BIDE. To stay or abide. Cumb. It will bide billinge at; it will bear working at. North. Let un' bide; let him stay. West.

BIDDEN. Invited, suffered. Whence forbidden. North.

BIG. Barley. Cumb.

BIG. To big, to build. Cumb.

BIGGE. A pap or teat. Essex.

BIGGENNING. I wish you a good biggenning; i. e. a good getting up after lying in. North.

BILLARD. A bastard capon. Suffex.

BIRD, or BURD. Bread. Exmore.

BIRD OF THE EYE. The pupil or sight of the eye. Suff.

BIRK. A birch tree. North.

BIRLADY. By our lady. York and Derbysh.

BIRTH. A place or station, a good birth; mine is the next birth. Kent. This word is used by seamen of all countries in the same sense. To birth a floor, to place or lay down a floor.

BISHOP. The little spotted beetle, commonly called the lady-bird, or lady-cow; in some countries, the golden knop. S. C. The bishop has set his foot in it, a saying in the North, used for milk that is burnt-to in boiling.

For-

B L I

Formerly, in days of superstition, whenever a bishop passed through a town or village, all the inhabitants ran out in order to receive his blessing; this frequently caused the milk on the fire to be left till burnt to the vessel, and gave origin to the above allusion.

BIZEND, BEEZEN, or BISON. Blind. Northumb.

BLACK BOB. A beetle. Berks.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN. A well pudding with plumbs or raisins in it. Suffex.

BLAKE. Yellow. Spoken of butter and cheese; as blake as a paigle. North. Cow blakes, cow dung dried for fuel.

BLAKING. Crying; out of breath. Exm.

BLARING. The crying of a child; also the bleating of a sheep, or lowing of an ox or cow. Suff.

BLASH. To spatter. North.

BLASHY. Thin, poor, blashy milk or beer. Northumb.

BLATCHY. Black or dirty. Glouc.

BLAZING. Spreading abroad news or scandal. Exm.

BLEARE. To roar and cry. North.

BLEB. A blister; also a bubble in the water. North.

BLEE. Blueish, pale blue, lead colour. North.

BLEED. To yield or produce well. The corn bleeds well.

BLEIT, or BLATE. Bathful. North.

BLENCHE. Faults. North.

BLÉN-CORN. Wheat mixed with rye; i. e. blended corn. Yorksh.

BLENDINGS. Beans and pease mixed together. North.

BLIGH. A faint resemblance. Methinks he has a bligh of his father. Kent.

BLIND-WORM. The snake called a slow-worm. North and South.

BLIRT.

B O L

- BLIRT.** To cry. North.
- BLOACHER.** Any large animal. Northumb.
- BLOG'GY, to BLOG'GY.** To fulk or be fullen. Exm.
- BLOTEN-FOND.** That kind of affection shew'd by a child for its nurse. The child is bloten of her. Chesh.
- BLOW'MAUNGER.** A fat, full-faced person; one whose cheeks seem puffed out. Exmore.
- BLOW-MILK.** Skimmed milk; perhaps blue milk; milk when closely skimmed being of a blueish colour. North.
- BLUE.** The popular term for ale in Somersetshire. From the old British word, Curmi. A large alehouse at Bathford is called the Blue Vein.
- BLUFFE.** To bluffe, to blindfold. Northumb.
- BLUSH.** To blush, to resemble. North.
- BOBBEROUS.** Cock-a-hoop, elated, in high spirits. North.
- BOCHANT.** A bochant wench; a forward, coming wench. Wilts.
- BODLE.** A Scotch coin, one sixth of a penny. North.
- BODY.** A simpleton. North.
- BOGGART.** A spectre. To take boggart; said of a horse that starts at any object in the hedge or road. North.
- BOGGE.** Bold, forward, sawcy. South. A very bogge fellow.
- BOGGLE, or BOGLE.** A ghost. North.
- BOKE.** To boke, to point at. Chesh.
- BOLDERS.** Round flint stones used in buildings. Suff.
- BOLE.** A bole new, a measure. Four kennings and three new boles make an old bole, in barley and oats only. North.
- BOLL of SALT.** Two bushels. Northumb.
- BOLL of a TREE.** The stem, trunk or body. North.
- BOL-

B O U

BOLLINGS. Pollards. Trees whose heads and branches are cut off.

BONEFLOWER. A daisy. North.

BONES. Bobbins for making lace; probably first made of bones. Hence bone lace. North.

BONESHAVE. A bony or horny excrescence or tumor growing out of horses heels; perhaps so called from a distant resemblance to the substance of a bone spavin: also the scratches. Exmore.

BOOKE and BANE. Lusty and strong. North.

BOON. To boon or buen; to do service to another, as a copyholder is bound to do to the lord. North.

BOON. A gratuitous day's work. North.

BOOR. The parlour, bed-chamber, or inner room. Cumb.

BOOSE. An ox or cow stall. North.

BOOSTERING. Labouring busily so as to sweat. Exm.

BOOT. To signify, or matter; as It boots not, it matters not. North. To boot, into the bargain, over and above.

BORE-TREE, or BUR-TREE. An elder tree. North. From the great pith in the younger branches, which children commonly bore out to make popguns of them.

BORSE. A calf of half a year old. Hampsh.

BOSH. To cut a bosh. Norf. To make a figure.

BOSTAL. A way up hill. Suff.

BOTTRY. Elder. A bottry tree. North.

BOUDS. Wevils; an insect bred in malt. Norf.

BOUK. A pail for holding water: whence bouquet or bucket. Staff. A whirl-bouk; a churn, which is worked by turning round.

BOULDER. A large round stone. C.

BOUN. To boun and unboun, to dress and undress. Northumb.

B

BOURD.

B R A

BOURD. To bourd, to jest. North.

BOURN. Yeast. Exm.

BOUT. Without. Northumb.

BOUTED-BREAD. Bread made of wheat and rye. Northum.

BOWKE. To naufcate, to be ready to vomit; also to belch: sometimes pronounced boke. North.

BOWN, or BOUN. Going to do a thing. North.

BOWN. Swelled. Norf.

BRAGGETT, or BRACKET. A compound drink made of honey and spices. North.

BRAID. To reach and vomit. North.

BRAIDS. A wicker guard for protecting trees newly grafted. Glouc.

BRAKEN, or BRAKES. Fern. North.

BRAND. Smut.

BRANDERS. The supporters of a corn-stack. North.

BRAND-IRONS. Corruption of Andirons. North.

BRAND-NEW. Quite new. North and South.

BRANDRITH, or BRANDER. A trivet or other iron stand to set a vessel over the fire. North.. Brandire. Exm.

BRANDY. Smutty.

BRANK. Buck wheat; called in some counties Crap. Essex, Suff. and Norf.

BRANT, or BRUNT. Steep. A brant hill. Northumb.

BRASH. To do any thing hastily or rashly. North.

BRASH. A fit, or tumbling one about. Northumb.

BRAT. A coarse apron, a rag. Linc.

BRATCH. A kind of hound. North.

BRATCHET. An untoward child. North.

BRAUCHE, or BRAWCHE. Rakings of straw to kindle fires. Kent.

BRAUCHIN. A collar for a horse, made of old stockings stuffed with straw. Cumb.

BRAUGH-

B R I

BRAUGHWHAM. A dish made of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together. Lanc.

BRAWN. A boar. Cumb. The brawn's head, the boar's head.

BRAY. To bray, to neigh. The horse brays. Berks.

BREADE. To spread or make broad. Northumb.

BREAK. To break, to tear. Hamp. In this county break is used for tear, and tear for break; as, I have-a-torn my best decanter or china dish, I have-a-broke my fine cambrick apron.

BREAK. A break. Land that has long lain fallow, or in sheep-walks, is so called the first year after it has been ploughed or broken up.

BREAN. To sweat. North.

BRECK. A large, new-made inclosure; a break.

BRECKINS. Fern. North.

BREE. To bree, to frighten. North.

BREEA. The brink or bank of a brook or river; i. e. the brow. North.

BREED. The breeds of a hat, the brims of a hat. Glouc.

BREEKS. Breeches. North.-

BREID, or BRADE. To breid, or brade of any one; that is, to resemble them in disposition, as if of the same breed. Northumb.

BRENT-BROW. A steep hill; metaph. North.

BRIAN. To brian an oven; to keep fire at the mouth of it, either to give light or preserve the heat. Northumb. Elsewhere this fire is called a spruzzing.

BRICKEN. To bricken; to bridle up, or hold up the head. North.

BRIDE-WAIN. A custom in Cumberland, where all the friends of a new-married couple assemble together, and

B R U

are treated with cold pies, frumety, and ale. At the conclusion of the day, the bride and bridegroom are placed in two chairs, in the open air, or in a large barn; the bride with a pewter dish on her knee, half covered with a napkin: into this dish the company present put their offerings; the amount of which is sometimes forty or fifty pounds.

BRIG. A bridge. North.

BRIMME. A sow goes to brimme; that is, to boar. South.

BRINE. To brine; to bring. Brine it hither, bring it hither. Norf.

BRISS. Dust. Exmore.

BRITE. To brite, or britt. Spoken of hops; which, when they are over ripe, and fall out or shatter, are said to britt or brite. South.

BROACH. A spit; also a piercer: whence to broach a cask. Kent and North. Derived from the French.

BROACH-STEEPLE. A pyramidal spire, from its being pointed like a broach or spit. North.

BROADS. Fresh-water lakes; i. e. broad waters; in distinction to narrow waters, or rivers. Norf.

BROCK. A badger, or grey; also a young grasshopper. North.

BROGS. Small sticks. North.

BROOK. To brook up. Spoken of the clouds, when they draw together and threaten rain. South.

BROSSEN. Burst.

BROWDEN. To browden on a thing; to be fond of it. North.

BROWN CROPS. Pulse; as beans, peas, &c. Glouc.

BROWN-LEEMING. A brown hazle nut. North.

BRUCKE. To brucke; to make dirty. Northumb.

BRUCKLED. Dirty.

BRUSLE.

B U L

BRUSLE. To dry. The sun brusles the hay. Brusled pease. Probably from the old French word, bruser, to burn. North.

BRUTTE. To brit or brutte; to browse. The cow bruttes the young wood. Kent. From the French word, brouter, to nibble.

BRUTTLE. A bruttle cow; one apt to break through fences. Kent and Suff.

BUBBLEY. Snotty. The bairn has a bubbley nose. North.

BUCK. Polygonum, fagopyrum.

BUCK. The breast. Suff.

BUCK of a cart or waggon. The body. Hamp.

BUCKARD, or BUCKED. Spoken of milk soured by keeping too long in the milk bucket, or by a foul bucket. Exmore.

BUCKEY CHEESE. A sweet, rank cheese. Hamp. Perhaps from a rank, goatish taste; Bouc, in French, signifying a he-goat.

BUCKSOME. Blithe, jolly. South.

BUCKSTALLING. Cutting hedge thorns, fence height.

BUD. A weaned calf of the first year; the horns then beginning to bud. Suff.

BUDDLE. Corn marygold.

BUDGE. Brisk, jocund. Budge also means to stir, move, or walk away. Do not budge from hence.

BUDS. Yearling cattle; bullocks.

BUER. A gnat. Northumb.

BUFFET. A stool. Derb.

BUG. To bend. Kent. Bug up.

BULDERING (weather). Hot, sultry. Exmore.

BULKAR. A beam. Linc.

BULLEN. Hemp-stalks, pilled. North.

B Y E

BULLIMONG. Oats, pease, and vetches, mixed. Essex.

BULLOCK. A heifer. Berks.

BULLS. The stems of hedge-thorns,

BULL-SEGG. A gelded bull. North.

BULL-STANG. A dragon-fly. Cumb.

BUMBAY. A quagmire, from stagnant water, dung, &c.
such as is often seen in a farm-yard. Norf. and Suff.

BUMMELL, or BUMBEL-KITE. A bramble or blackberry.
Cumb. So called also in Hampshire. Perhaps a corruption of bramble kates.

BUNGERSOME. Clumsy. Berks.

BUNNEL. A dried hemp-stalk; used by smoakers to light
their pipes. Cumb.

BUNNEY. A swelling from a blow. Norf. and Suff.

BURBOT, or BEERGOOD. Yeast.

BURN. A brook, a small stream of water. North.

BURNISH. To burnish; to grow fat, or increase in flesh,
look jolly or rosy. Exmore.

BURR. The sweetbread. Verb.

BURTLE. A sweeting. Northumb.

BUR-TREE. An elder-tree. North.

BUS. To bus, to dress. North.

BUSH-DRAINING. Under-draining; being done with
bushes.

BUSK. A bush. North.

BUTT. A bee-butt or hive. Exmore.

BUTTAL, or BUTTER-BUMP. A bittern. South. Called
in the North a mire-drum.

BUTTER-JAGS. The flowers of trifolium filiquâ cornutâ.

BUTTER-LEAVES. The Atriplex Hortensis leaves, used in
Gloucestershire for laying under butter going to market.

BUTTER-SHAG. A slice of bread and butter. Cumb.

BYER. A cow-house. Cumb.

C A L

BY GOLLS. A kind of oath much used among the White-stable fishermen. Kent.

BYSPEL. A bastard, or an outcast in a family. North.

C.

CA. To ca, to drive.

CADDLE. To attend officiously. North.

CADDOW. A jack-daw. Norf.

CADDY. A ghost or bugbear. North.

CADE-LAMB. A tame lamb. Norf. and Suff.

CADGE. To cadge, to carry. A cadger to a mill, a carrier or loader. Northumb. Cadging the belly, to stuff the belly; also to bind or tie a thing. Lanc.

CADMA. Called also a Whinnock. The least pig of the litter. South.

CAGED. Stuffed, fattened. See **CADGED.**

CAIL. To cail a stone, to throw a stone. Norf. Pronounced in the West country, scale; and also squal. See **SQUALE.**

CAINGEL. A crabbed fellow. North.

CAKER'D. Bound with iron like clog-shoes. North.

CALASSES. Alms-houses. See *Gent. Mag. May, 1784.*

CALE. Turn. It is his cale to go. Derb.

CALF-STAGES. Places for holding a number of calves; used in Gloucestershire.

CALL. Occasion, obligation. He had no call to do it. Derb.

CALLAR. Fresh, cool. The callar air, the fresh air. North. Callar ripe grosiers; ripe gooseberries freshly gathered.

CAL-

C A N

CALLETING. Scolding. A calletting housewife. To CALLET, to scold. Northumb.

CALLIERD. An hard stone. North.

CALLING. Giving public notice by the cryer. I had it called, I had it cried. Northumb.

CAMP. } To talk of any thing. North.
CANK. }

CAMPABLE. Able to do. North.

CAMPERKNOWS. Ale-pottage, made with sugar, spices, &c.

CAMPING. Playing at foot-ball. Norf.

CAMPLE. To scold, or talk impertinently. North.

CAMPO, or CAMBLE. To prate sawcily. North.

CANKER. A poisonous fungus, resembling a mushroom. Glouc. Likewise the dog-rose. Devon. Called also the canker-rose.

CANKER'D. Cross, ill-conditioned. North.

CANKERS. Catterpillars.

CANKER-WEED. Rag-wort.

CANKING. Whining, dissatisfied. Derb.

CANNY. Nice, neat, housewively, handsome. Newcastle, Northumb. and North.

CANSEY. Causeway.

CANSH. A small mow.

CANT. Strong, lusty. Very cant, God yield you ; i. e. Very strong and lusty, God reward you. Chesh.

CANT. A corner of a field. Kent.

CANT. An auction. To be sold by cant. North.

CANT. To throw. Kent. He was canted out of the chaise.

CANT. To recover or mend. North. A health to the good woman canting ; i. e. recovering after lying-in. North.

CAN-

C A T

- CANTRAP.** A magic spell. North.
- CANTY.** Cheerful and talkative. North.
- CAP.** To puzzle. North.
- CAP, or COB.** Head, chief, or master. Cumb.
- CAPO.** A working horse. Chesh.
- CAPT, or CAPP'D.** Overcome in argument. Cumb.
- CAR.** To car, to carry. Kent.
- CARBERRY.** A gooseberry. North.
- CAR-HAND.** The left hand. North.
- CARKING.** Anxious, careful. North.
- CARLE.** A clown, an old man. North. A male. A carl cat, a he cat.
- CARLE-HEMP.** That hemp which bears the seed.
- CARLING-DAY, or CARLING-SUNDAY.** The second Sunday preceding Easter, when parched peas are served up at most tables in Northumberland.
- CARPET-WAY.** A green way, a way on the turf. South.
- CARRE.** A hollow place in which water stands. North.
Also a wood of alder, or other trees, in a moist, boggy place.
- CARRIAGE.** A drain. Wilts.
- CAR-SICK.** The kennel. From Car and Sike, a furrow or gutter; q. the Cart-gutter. Yorksh.
- CART-RAKE.** A cart-track. Essex.
- CARVE; to KARVE or KERVE.** To grow sour; spoken of cream; also to curdle. Chesh.
- CASINGS, or CASSONS.** Dried cow-dung used for fuel. Northumb.
- CAST.** Yield; applied to corn crops.
- CATCH-LAND.** Land which is not certainly known to what parish it belongs; and the minister that first gets the tithes of it enjoys it for the year. Norf.

C H A

CATER-CRASS. Crofs. You muſt go cater-crafs dat dare fil ; i. e. you muſt go acrofs that field. Kent.

CAT-HAMM'D. Fumbling, aukward, without dexterity. Exmore.

CATMALLISONS. The cupboards round the chimneys in the North, where they preſerve their dried beef and proviſions. North.

CAT'S-FOOT. Ground ivy. Northumb.

CATTER. To keep up, to thrive in the world. North.

CATTERWAULING. Rambling or intriguing in the night, after the manner of cats. North and South.

CAT-WITH-TWO-TAILS. An earwig. Northumb.

CAUCHERY. A medicinal compoſition or ſlop.

CAVELS. Lots. Caſting cavel, caſting lots. Northumb.

CAULK. Hard chalk, or chalk in general.

CAW. To call. Caw'd, called. Caw'n, they call. Lanc.

CAWEABY. An aukward timid boy. Devon.

CAWSIE-TAIL. A dunce. North.

CHAFFO. To chew.

CHAM. I am. Somerſetſh.

CHAM. Awry, North.

CHAMP. A ſcuffle. Exm.

CHANGES. Shirts and ſhifts. Berks.

CHANNEST. To challenge. Exmore.

CHAR. A particular buſineſs or taſk. That char is charred, that job is done ; I have a little char for you. Hence charwoman, and going out charing. North. Pronounced in Wilts a cheure.

CHARE. To ſtop ; as, chare the cove ; i. e. ſtop or turn the cow. Alſo to counterfeit ; as, to chare laughter, to counterfeit a laugh. North.

CHARGER. A platter or large diſh. North.

CHARK.

C H I

CHARK. A crack. North.

CHARN. A churn. North.

CHARN-CURDLE. A churn-staff. North.

CHARY. Careful, or painful; sparing. He is chary of his labour. North.

CHASE. To chase and rechase sheep; to drive sheep at particular times from one pasture to another. Dorsetsh.

CHAT. A small twig. Derb. and North.

CHATS. Keys of trees; as ash-chats, fycamore-chats, &c. North.

CHATTOCKS. Refuse-wood, left in making faggots. Glouc.

CHAVISH. A chattering or prattling noise of many persons speaking together. Suff.

CHAUNGES. See **CHANGES.** Exm.

CHAUNGELING. An idiot; one whom the fairies have changed. Exm.

CHEE. A hen-rooft. To go to chee, to go to rooft.

CHEFTS, or CHAFTS. Chops; as mutton-chafis, &c. Northumb.

CHELL. I shall. Somers. and Devon.

CHEURE. See **CHÂR.**

CHIBDER. Children. Derb.

CHICKED. Sprouted; begun to vegetate; as seed in the ground, or corn in swaith or shuck.

CHIEVE. To succeed in or accomplish any business. From the French word, *achever*, to accomplish. It chieves nought with him. North.

CHIGG. To chew. North.

CHINGLE. Gravel free from dirt.

CHIP. To break or crack. An egg is said to chip when the young bird cracks the shell. North.

CHIL-

C L A

CHIZZLE, or **CHIZZELL**. Bran. Kent.

CHOAKED. Blown up or sufflated with a turnip in the throat. Norf.

CHOATY. Fat, chubby. A choaty boy; a fat, chubby, or broad-faced boy. Kent. Commonly applied to infants.

CHOCK, To choak. Suff.

CHO'CKLING. Hectoring, scolding. Exm.

CHOMP. To chew; also to crush, or cut things small. North.

CHOUNTING. Quarrelling. Exm.

CHUCK! CHUCK! A word commonly used in calling swine. Hampsh. *rather to end scene*

CHUCK. A great chip. Suff. In other countries called a chunk or junk.

CHURCH-LITTEN. The church-yard. Suff. and North.

CHURCHWARDEN. A shag, or cormorant. Suff.

CHURN-GOTTING. A nightly feast after the corn is out. North.

CHUSE-BUT. Avoid. Northumb.

CHAUNDLER. A candlestick. From Chandelier.

CHUSHEREL. A whoremaster, a debauched fellow. South.

CIDDLE, or **KITTLE**. To tickle. Kittle weather; ticklish, changeable; or uncertain weather. South.

CLAGS. Sticks. North.

CLAIM. To claim up; to paste up, as an advertisement. Probably to clam up; from clammy, viscous, or sticky. North.

CLAITY. Dirty. Cumb.

CLAKE. To scratch.

CLAMMAS. To climb; also a great noise. North.

CLAMM'D, or **CLEMM'D**. Starved. I am welly clemm'd, I am almost starved. North.

CLAM-

C L I

CLAMM'D, in Gloucestershire, means to be choaked up ;
as, the mill is clamm'd up ; i. e. overloaded.

CLAMPS. Andirons, creepers, or dogs. Northumb.

CLAPSE. A clasp. South.

CLART. To spread or smear. Clarty ; smear'd, sticky.

CLATE. To daub. North.

CLATHING. Clothes. Exm.

CLAVEY, or **CLAVEL**. A mantle-piece. Glouc. and Som.

CLAUT. To claut ; to scratch or claw. North.

CLAYSTONE. A blue and white limestone digged in Gloucestershire.

CLEAM. To glue together, or fasten a thing with glue.
Linc.

CLECKIN. A young chicken. North.

CLECKINS. A shuttlecock ; also small goose-feathers, of which shuttlecocks are made. Cumb.

CLEDGY. Stiff. Cledgy ground, stiff land. Kent.

CLEEK. To catch at a thing hastily. North.

CLEG. A horse-fly. North.

CLEGNING. The after-birth of a cow. North.

CLEPPS. A wooden instrument for pulling weeds out of corn. Cumb.

CLEVEL. A grain of corn. Kent.

CLEVER. Neat, smooth, cleanly wrought, dexterous.
South.

CLEVER. To clever, or claver. The endeavour of a child to climb up any thing. Also to catch hold of any thing. North.

CLETCH, or **CLUTCH**. A brood ; as, a cletch of chickens.
North.

CLEWKIN. A sort of strong twine. North.

CLICK. To catch or snatch away. Cumb. and North.

C L U

CLINKERS. Deep impression of a horse's feet. Glouc.

CLINTS. Crevices amongst bare lime-stone rocks. North.

CLIT. I would sow grass-seeds, but the ground will be
clit. Hampsh.

CLITE, of CLAYT. Clay or mire. Kent.

CLITTERY or CLUTTERY (weather). Changeable weather, inclinable to be stormy. Hampsh.

CLOAM. Coarse earthen ware. Exm.

CLOCK. A dor, or beetle. North.

CLOCKING or CLUCKING HEN. A hen desirous of
sitting to hatch her eggs. North.

CLOD. To throw stones. North.

CLODGY. A clodgy pig; a well-made, plump pig. Wilts.

CLOGGS. Wooden shoes, such as are worn in Cumberland. Cumb.

CLOTE. Coltsfoot.

CLOTHIS. Clothes. Berks.

CLOTS, or CLOUTS. Burdock. North.

CLOUGH. A valley between two hills. Northumb. Hence
Clem of the Clough, one of Robin Hood's men.

CLOUGHY. A woman dressed in a tawdry manner.
Northumb.

CLOUT. To piece or mend with cloth or iron; also to
beat. North.

CLOZZONS. Talons, clutches, possession. North.

CLUBSTER. A float. North.

CLUME-BUZZA. An earthen pan. Cornw.

CLUMPS, CLUMPST; i. e. Clumsy, idle, lazy, unhandy.
Linc. My hands are clumpst with cold; my hands are
benumbed.

CLUNG. Strong. Berks.

CLUNG.

C O B

CLUNG. Closed up or stopped; spoken of hens that do not lay, and commonly used for any thing that is shrivelled or shrunk: from *Cling*. North. In Norfolk it means soft, flabby, relaxed.

CLUSSUNT. Swoln with cold. North.

CLUT. To strike a blow. North.

CLUTS, or CLOTS. Burdock. North.

CLUTTERT. In heaps. North.

CLUVES. Hoofs of horses or cows. Cumb.

COAD. Unhealthy. Exm.

COAH. The heart or pith of wood, horns, &c. North.

COAJERZE'END. A cordwainer's end, or shoemaker's thread. Exm.

COAKEN. The sharp part of a horse-shoe; also to strain in the act of vomiting. North.

COANDER. A corner. Exm.

COATHY. Surly, easily provoked. Norf. In Hampshire, rotten, applied to sheep; as, a coathe sheep, a rotten sheep. West.

COB. A blow; likewise to throw. Derb. Also a basket of wicker to carry on the arm. A seed-cob or seed-lib, a seed-basket used in sowing.

COBBELLS, or ICE-CANDLES. Icicles. Kent.

COBBLE. A pebble. To cobble with stones, to throw stones at any thing. Northumb.

COBBLES. Round coals. Derb.

COBBO. A small fish, called a miller's-thumb. Kent.

COBBS. Testicles. Cumb.

COBBY. Headstrong, tyrannical. Cumb. In Northumberland it means stout, hearty, brisk. In Derbyshire, well, or in good spirits, clever, &c. as, I'm pretty cobby t'day.

C O D

- COB-COALS.** Large pit-coals. North.
- COB-JOE.** A nut at the end of a string. Derb.
- COB-IRON.** An andiron. South.
- COB-NUT.** A game, which consists in pitching at a row of nuts piled up in heaps of four; that is, three at bottom, and one on the top: all the nuts knocked down are the property of the pitcher. The nut used for pitching, is called the cob. Glouc.
- COBS.** Sea gulls. Var.
- COB-STONES.** Stones that may be thrown; also large stones. North.
- COBWEE MORNING.** A misty morning. Norf.
- COCKER.** To fondle. Also an old stocking without a foot. North.
- COCKERS and TRASHES.** Old stockings without feet, and worn-out shoes. North.
- COCKET.** Brick, apish, pert. Northumb. and North.
- COCKEY.** The grate over a common sewer. Hence probably Cockey-lane in Norwich. Norf.
- COCK-LEET;** i. e. cock-light, day-break; or, sometimes, the dusk of the evening. Exm.
- COCKSHEADS.** Rib-grafs.
- COCK'S NECKLING.** To come down cock's-neckling; i. e. head foremost. Wilts.
- COD.** A pillow or cushion. Prin cod, a pin-cushion; a horse-cod, a horse-collar. North. Prin-cod is also figuratively used for a little fat man or woman.
- CODDERS.** Persons, chiefly Welchwomen, employed by the gardeners about London to gather peas. South.
- COD-GLOVE.** A thick glove, without fingers, to handle turf. Exm.
- CODS.** Bellows. North.

Con-

C O N

CODWARE. Pulse growing in cods or pods. South.

Called in Kent Podware, and in Hampshire Kidware.

See KIDWARE.

COE. An odd old fellow. Norf.

COGGERS, OF COCKERS. A sort of yarn spatterdashes. North.

COIL. A hen-coil, a hen-pen. North. Coil also signifies, in the North, a great stir, and a lump on the head by a blow.

COKE. Pit or sea coal charred, for the smelting of metals. South.

COKERS. Rims of iron round wooden shoes. Cumb.

COKEs, OF CORKs. Cinders. North.

COKIRD. Unsound; applied to timber. Norf.

COLDER. See STOVER.

COLE, KEAL, OF KAIL. Pottage or broth made of cabbage. North.

COLEY. A cur dog. North.

COLLEY. The black or foot from a kettle. Glouc.

COLLOCK. A great piggin or pail. North.

COLT. To colt in: The sliding of the earth, or falling in, as of a quarry or gravel-pit, &c. Glouc.

COLT. A boy apprenticed to a clothier for three or four years. Glouc.

COLT-PIXY. A spirit or fairy, in the shape of a horse, which (wickers) neighs, and misleads horses into bogs, &c. Hampsh.

COMB. A hollow or valley. Suff.

COMB. The window stool of a casement. Glouc.

CON. A squirrel. North.

CONCERN. A little estate. North.

CONDIDLED. Dispersed. Exm.

C O P

CONKABELL. An isicle; in the Somersetsshire dialect called a clinkabell. Exm.

CONNIEARS. The kidneys of a beast. North.

CONNY. Brave, fine; the same as canny. North.

CONTANKEROUS. Quarrelsome. Wilts.

COOCHE-HANDED. Left-handed. Devon.

COOK. To throw. Cook me that ball, throw me that ball. Glouc.

COOMB. Four bushels, or half a quarter.

COOP. A muck-coop, or lime-coop; a close cart or wagon for carrying lime, &c. North.

COOP. A fish-coop. A hollow vessel made of twigs, with which they take fish in the Humber. North.

COORT. A small cart. Kent.

COOTH, or COUTH. Cold. North.

COP, or COP OF PEASE. Fifteen sheaves in the field, and sixteen in the barn: also a lump of yarn. North.

COP. } A fence. North.
COPPING. }

COPE. To cope or coup, to chop or exchange; used by the coasters of Norfolk and Suffolk, and also Yorkshire. Probably from the Low Dutch word, copen, to buy, sell, or deal; whence a dealer is called a coupman.

COPE. To cover. To cope a wall; to cover the top of it generally with stone, called a coping. North and South.

COPEMATE. A companion. North.

COPPER-CLOUDS. A kind of spatter-dashes worn on the finall of the leg. Exm.

COPPET. Saucy, malapert, peremptory; also merry, jolly; the same with Cocket. North.

COPPY-STOOL. A footstool. North.

COP.

C O V

COP-ROSE. Papaver rhæas ; called also head-work. North.

COPT. Convex. North.

COPT-KNOW. The top of a conical hill ; from Copt, Caput, and Know, or Knolle, the top of a hill. North.
Copt also signifies proud, ostentatious.

CORBY. A crow. From the French, corbeau. Also carnivorous. North.

CORF. A wicker basket to wind up coals from the pit. North.

CORSE. A dead body. Var.

COSH. The husk or chaff of wheat or oats.

COSSET-LAMB, or COLT. A cade lamb or colt brought up by hand. Norf. and Suff.

COSTARD. The head ; a kind of opprobrious word, used by way of contempt, probably alluding to a costard apple.

COSTRIL. A little barrel. North.

COTTEN. To cotten, to beat foundly. Exm. Also to agree. Naught cottens right ; nothing goes right. Yorksh.

COTTER, or COTTREL. A linch pin, a pin to fasten the wheel on the axle-tree. North.

COTTER'D. Entangled, clotted. North.

COTTREL. A trammel for hanging a pot over the fire. South.

COTTS. Lambs brought up by hand ; cades.

COUCH. The roots of grafs collected by the harrow in pasture lands, when first ploughed up. Glouc. Vulgarly pronounced Squitch.

COVE. A part of a building so called. Kent. Also a little harbour for boats. South.

COVE, or COAVE. A deep pit, cavern, or cave. North.

COVEY,

C R A

COVEY. A cover of furze, &c. for game. North.

COULTER. A ploughshare. North.

COUNTERFEITS and TRINKETS. Porringers and saucers. Chesh.

COUP, or COOP. A muck coop, a lime coop; a cart or wain made close with boards to carry any thing that would otherwise fall out, a tumbrel. North.

COUPRAISE. A lever, or crow. North.

COW, or COWL. To rake together. North.

COW-CLEANING. The after-birth of a cow.

COW'D. Without horns. North. Also frightened, deterred. North.

COWDY. A little cow, a Scotch runt without horns. North.

COWKER. A straining to vomit. North.

COW-PAR. Straw-yard, fold-yard. Norf.

COWR, or COURE. To crouch down or squat upon one's hams. North.

COW-SCARN. Cow dung. Cumb.

CRACK. To crack, to converse. North.

CRACK. To crack or crake, to boast. Norf.

CRACKLING. A thin wheaten cake. North. Also the rind of pork roasted. Var.

CRADDENLY. Cowardly. North.

CRADDINS. To lead craddins, to play mischievous tricks. North.

CRAGGE. A small beer-vessel. South.

CRAGS. Rocks. North.

CRAKE. A crow; hence crake-berries, crow-berries. North.

CRAM, or CRUM. To stuff; also to put a thing in a place. North. Hence crummy, fat, or well stuffed.

CRAMBLE. To hobble. Derbysh.

CRAM-

C R E

- CRAMMER.** A bowle sewer. North.
- CRANK.** Merry. Kent. Also a boat or ship over-masted, apt to roll, and in danger of oversetting; a common sea-term.
- CRANKY.** Ailing, sickly. From the Dutch, crank, sick. Also checked linen. North.
- CRANNY.** Jovial, brisk, lusty; a cranny lad. Chesh.
- CRAP.** Darnel. Suff. In the North it is sometimes used for money.
- CRASH.** The noise of any thing when it breaks. North. Down fell the table, and crash went the crockery.
- CRASSANTLY.** Cowardly. A crassantly lad, a coward. Chesh.
- CRATCH.** A pannier. Derbysh. Also a rack. See CRITCH. South.
- CRATCHINLY.** Feeble, weak. North.
- CRATES.** Panniers for glafs and crockery. North.
- CRATTLE.** A crumb. North.
- CRAWLY-MAWLY.** Indifferently well. Norf.
- CRAWP-ARSED.** Hog-breech'd. North.
- CRAZEY.** The ranunculus or crow-foot tribe. Glouc.
- CRAZY.** Ailing, out of order or repair. Derbysh.
- CRAZZILD.** Coals baked or caked together on a fire. North.
- CREAK.** A corn-creak, a land-rail; so called from its creaking-note, naturally imitated by scratching on the teeth of a comb.
- CREAM.** To cream, to mantle or froth; spoken of beer; a metaphor taken from milk. North.
- CREASE.** To fold or double up. North.
- CREE.** To cree wheat or barley, to boil it soft. North.
- CREES, or CREWDS.** The meazles. North.
- CREEM.** Creem it into my hand; slide it flyly or secretly into my hand. Chesh.

CREEM.

C R O

CREEM. To creem, to squeeze or press together. Exm.

CREIL. A short, squat, dwarfish man. North.

CREVIN. A hole, a crack or crevice.

CREVISES; i. e. ECCREVISES. Cray-fish. North.

CRÉ'WNTING. Grunting or complaining. Exm.

CRIB. A kind of rack for holding hay for cows, also for holding sucking calves. North and South.

CRIBBLE. Coarse meal, a degree better than bran.

CRICKET. A small three-legg'd stool; also a domestic insect, like a grasshopper, found in chimnies. North.

CRICKS and HOWDS. Pains and strains. North.

CRIMBLE i' TH' POKE, or CRINKLE. To go back from an agreement, to be cowardly. North.

CRINCH. A small bitt. Glouc.

A CRINGLE. A with or rope for fastening a gate. Norf.

CRINGLE-CRANGLE. Zig-zag. North.

TO CRINGLE UP. To fasten with a cringle. Norf.

CRINK. A crumpling apple. Heref.

CRINKLE. To bend under a weight; also to rumple a thing or wrinkle it. North.

CRITCH, or CRATCH. A rack. South.

CROB-OVER. To be overbearing. North.

CROCK. An earthen pot. Exm.

CROCK. Soot from the chimney, a pot or kettle. Essex.
To crock, to black any one with soot.

CROCKEY. A little Scotch cow. North.

CROFT, or CRAFT. A small common field. Norf.

CROME. A hook. To crome; to hook any thing. Norf.

CROME. A sort of rake with a long handle, used for pulling weeds out of a drain, after they are cut. Norf. and Essex. Dung-crome, a dung-hook used in unloading it.

CRONES.

C R U

- CRONES.** Old ewes who have lost their teeth. South.
- CRONK.** The noise of a raven; also to prate. North.
- CRONKING.** Croaking. North.
- CROODLE.** To creep close together, like chickens under a hen. North.
- CROOK-LUG.** A long pole with a hook at the end of it, used for pulling down dead branches of trees. Glouc.
- CROOM, or CROME.** Any thing hooked; as muck croom, turnip croom. North.
- CROTCH-TAIL.** A kite.
- CRousty.** Crusty. Figuratively used for surly. Wilts.
- CROWD.** A fiddle. Exm.
- TO CROWD.** To wheel in a barrow. Norf.
- CROWDING-BARROW.** A wheel-barrow. Norf.
- CROWDLING.** Slow, dull, sickly. North.
- CROWDY.** Oatmeal scalded with water. North.
- CROWDY-PYE.** A turn-over pye.
- CROWE.** An iron lever. North.
- CROWSE.** Brisk, lively, jolly. As crowse as a new-washed louse. North.
- CRUB, or CROUST.** A crust of bread, or rind of cheese. Exm.
- CRUCHET.** A wood-pigeon. North.
- CRUEL.** Very, extremely: as cruel crows, very crows; cruel sick, very ill. Cornw. and Devonsh.
- CRUMP.** The cramp; also to be out of temper. North.
- CRUMPLE.** To ruffle, or rumple. North.
- CRUNE.** To roar like a bull. North.
- CRUP.** Crisp; also short, snappish, or surly; as a crup answer, a short surly answer. He was tedious crup with me; he was very short with me. Kent.
- CRUTCH.** A rack; as a bacon-crutch. Worc.

CRUT-

D A B

- CRUTTLE.** To stoop down, to fall. North.
CUB. A crib for cattle. Glouc.
CUDDLE. To huddle. North.
CUFF. An old cuff, an old fellow. Midd.
CUFFING. Expounding (applied to a tale). Exm.
CULCH. Lumber, stuff, rubbish. Kent.
CULL. A small fish with a great head, found under stones in rivulets; called also a bull-head. Glouc. To cull, to pick and chuse. Kent and Suff.
CULVERS. Pigeons. Exm.
CULVER-KEYS. The keys or seeds of an ash-tree. Kent.
CUMBER. Trouble. North.
CUN. To cun or con thanks, to give thanks. South.
CUNNIFFLING. Dissembling, flattering. Exm.
CUPALO. A smelting-house. Derbysh.
CUP O'SNEEZE. A pinch of snuff. North.
CUP-ROSE. A poppy. North.
CUSHETS. Wild pigeons. Yorksh.
CUTTER. To fondle, or make much of, as a hen or goose of her young.
CUTTER. To whisper. North.
CYPHEL. House-leek. North.
-

D.

DAB. A blow. A dab at any thing, expert at it; perhaps a corruption of an adept. North and South. Also a small quantity.

DAB-

D A N

DABBING. Dibbling; setting plants with a dibber. Norf.

DABBIT. A small quantity, less than a dab. Glouc.

DACIAN. A vessel used in Derbyshire for holding the four oat-cake.

DACITY. Sharpness, hardness. North.

DACKER. To waver, stagger, or totter. Linc. Dacker weather, uncertain or unsettled weather. North.

DAD. A lump. Also a father. North.

DADACKY. Rotten. Berks.

DADDLE. To walk unsteadily like a child; to waddle. North.

DADDOCK. Rotten wood, touchwood. Glouc.

DAFFE. To daunt. North.

DAFFOCK. A dawken, a dirty flattern. North.

DAFT. Stupid, blockish, daunted, foolish. North.

DAG. Dew upon the grass. Hence a woman who has dirtied her clothes with wet or mire is called daggle-tail, corrupted to draggle-tail. Dag-locks, locks of wool spoiled by the dag or dew. South.

DAG. To dag; to run thick. North.

DAGGLE. To daggle or daddle; to run like a young child. Devon.

DAIROUS. Bold. Devon.

DAISIE. "To do my daisie;" to ease nature. North.

DAKER. A dispute or argumentative conversation. North.

DALLOP. A patch of ground among corn that has escaped the plough. Also tufts of corn where dung-heaps have long laid. Norf. and Essex.

DALY, or DOWLY. Lonely, solitary. North.

DANGUS. A flattern.

DANNAT. A bad person. North.

DANNOCKS. Hedging gloves. Norf.

D A Y

DANSEY-HEADED. Giddy, thoughtless. Norf. and Suff.

DAP. Fledged, as young birds in the nest. North.

DAPSE. Likeness. The very dapsle of one; the exact likeness in shape and manner. West.

DARE. To dare; to pain or grieve. It dares me; it grieves me. Essex.

DARK. To dark for bets; to hearken silently which side the opinion is of. North.

DARNICK. Linsey-woolsey. North.

DAT-DARE. That there. Kent.

DAUBING. Plaistering with clay. Norf.

DAUBY. Clammy, sticky; spoken of land when wet. Norf.

DAVE. To assuage, mitigate, or relieve. North.

DAVER. To daver; to fade like a flower. Devonsh.

DAW, or DOW. To thrive, to mend, to recover. He neither dees nor daws; he neither dies nor recovers. North.

DAW. Doughy, under-baked. North.

DAW. To rouse or awake one. I was just dawed; I was just awakened from a sound sleep. North.

DAWDS. Pieces. To rive aw-a-dawds; to tear all to pieces.

DAWGOS, or DAWKIN. A dirty, flatteringly woman. North.

DAWKES. A flattern. Glouc.

DAWKINGLY-WISE. Wise in his own opinion. North.

DAWLED. Tired; worn out with fatigue or repetition. North.

DAWNT. To fright or terrify; whence daunted. North.

DAWNTLE. To fondle. North.

DAYES-MAN. An arbitrator, or umpire. North.

DAY-TALE, or DATTLE-MAN. A day-labourer. Yorksh.

DAZED.

D E M

DAZED. Of a dun colour. North.

DAZED-BREAD. Dough-baked bread. Dazed meat ; ill-roasted, from the badness of the fire. A dazed look ; said of persons who have been frightened. North. I's dazed ; I am very cold.

DEAF. Blasted, or barren. North.

DEAFELY. Lonely, solitary, far from neighbours. North.

DEAF-NUT. A nut whose kernel is decayed. North.

DEAM. An undescribed disorder, fatal to children. North.

DEA-NETTLE. Wild hemp. North.

DEAR'D. Hurried, frightened, stunned. Exm.

DEARN. Lonely.

DEARY. Little. North.

DEATHSMEAR. An undescribed disorder, fatal to children. North.

DECK. To discard. North.

DEEAVE. To stun with a noise. North.

DEEAVELY. Lovely. North.

DEED. Doings ; as, Whent deed, great doings. North.

DEEDY. Industrious, notable. Berksh.

DEET. To deet ; to wipe and make clean. North.

DEETING. Smearing ; plaistering the stove of the oven's mouth to keep in the heat.

DEFTLY. Softly, leisurely. North.

DEG. To deg ; to wet or sprinkle water on. V. LEAK. North.

DEGG-BOUND. Much swelled in the belly. North.

DEL. A little dale. North.

DELLFIN. A low place, overgrown with underwood. Glouc.

DELVE. To delve ; to dint or bruise, as a pewter or tin vessel. North.

DE'M. You slut ! Exm.

D I N

DENCH'D. Dainty, finely mouthed, curious. North.

DESSABLY. Constantly. North.

DESSE. To desse; to lay close together. To desfs wool, &c. Also cutting a section of hay from the stack. North.
In Cumberland, to put in order.

DEWSIERS. Valves of a pig's heart, always cut off, and thrown away. Wiltsh. Perhaps Jews-ears, from their antipathy to pork.

DIBBLE, or DIBBER. An instrument used in husbandry to make holes in the earth for setting beans, &c. Norf.

DICK. The mound or bank of a ditch. Norf.

DICK-HOLL. The excavation or ditch itself. Norf.

DIDAL. A triangular spade, as sharp as a knife; called also a dag-prick. Norf. and Essex.

DIDDER, DITLER, or DATHER. To quake or shiver, from cold. North.

DIG. A mattock. In Yorkshire they distinguish between digging and graving: to dig, is with a mattock; to grave, with a spade. *gave. that is this distinction*

DIGHT. To dight; to clean or dress. Dight the snivel from your neb; blow your nose. To dight corn, to cleanse it from the chaff by winnowing. Cumb.

DIGHTED. Dressed.

DIKE. A ditch; also a puddle or small pool of water. North.

DILL. To dill; to soothe, blunt, or silence pain or sound. North.

DILLING. A darling or favourite child. South.

DILVERED. Worn out with watching. Norf.

DIMMET. The dusk of the evening. Exm.

DIN. A noise.

DINCH-PICK. A three-grained fork, used for loading dung. Glouc.

DIN-

D O D

DINDER. Thunder. Exm.

DINDEREX. A thunderbolt.

DINDLE. To reel or stagger from a blow.

DING. To beat. Ise ding him; I shall beat him. North.
To throw with a sling. Essex. To throw in general.
Norf.

DINGLE. A small clough or valley, between two hills,
North.

DINLED, or DINDLED. Staggered. North.

DISH-CRADLE, or CREDLE. A wooden utensil for wooden
dishes, much in use in the North of England, com-
monly made like a cube, sometimes like a parallepi-
pedon. North.

DISH-MEAT. Spoon-meat. Kent.

DITING. Whispering. North.

DITTEN. Mortar, to stop up the oven. North.

DIZE. To dize; to put tow on a distaff, or dress it. North.

DIZEN. To dress. North. Hence bedizen'd out; over,
awkwardly, or improperly dressed.

DOAGE. Wettish. North.

DOAL. Money given at a funeral. V. **DOLE.** North.

DOBBY. A fool, a childish old man; also a sprite or ap-
parition. North.

DOCITY. Docility, quick comprehension. Glouc.

DOCK. A crupper to a saddle. North.

DOCK. To cut off a horse's tail. Common. To trim
the buttocks, &c. of a sheep. North.

DOCKENS. Docks.

DODD. To dodd sheep; to cut the wool away about the
tail. North.

DODDED SHEEP. Sheep without horns. North.

DODDED, DODDER'D, or DODDRED WHEAT. Red
wheat, without beards. North.

D O O

DODMAN. A shell snail. See **HODMADOD.**

DOGFINKIL. Maithe-weed. North.

DOGGEDLY. Badly; shamefully done. Norf.

DOKE. A deep dint or furrow. Effex. Also a flaw in a boy's marble. Norf.

DOLE. A charitable donation. Cumb. Dole of land; an indefinite part of a field. North.

DOLE-STONE. A landmark, or boundary-stone. Norf.

DOLLOURS. The wind dollours; the wind falls or abates. Kent.

DOMEL. Stupid. Glouc.

DON. Do on, or put on. Don your clothes, put on your clothes. Glouc.

DONCH. Dainty, over-nice in eating.

DONK. A little wettish, damp. North.

DONNAUGHT, or DONNAT; i. e. Do-naught. A good-for-nothing, idle person, Yorksh. Also a name for the Devil.

DOOK. To dook; to duck or dive; also to bow down the head abruptly. North.

DOOL, or DOLE. A long, narrow green in a ploughed field, with ploughed land on each side of it; a broad balk; perhaps a dale or valley; because, when standing corn grows on both sides of it, it appears like a valley. South. Used also in the North.

DOORY, or DERRY. Very little, diminutive: as, a little doory thing. Yorksh.

DORDUM. A loud, confused, riotous noise. North.

DORISHMENT. Hardship. North.

DORNS. Door-posts. Exm.

DOOSE. Thrifty, careful; also cleanly, though coarsely clothed. North.

Do-

D O Z

DOSOME. A healthy, dosome beast; one that will be content with-little: also one that thrives, or comes on well. Chesh.

Doss, or Pess. A hassock, used for kneeling on in church.

Norf. Also to tofs or push like an ox.

DOTHER. To totter or tremble. North.

DOUBLER. A plate. Cumb.

DOUCH. To bathe.

DOVENING. A slumber. North.

DOVETH. It thaws. Exm.

DOUT. To do out, or put out: as, Dout the candle; put out the candle. Glouc.

DOUTER. An extinguisher. Douters; instruments, like snuffers, for extinguishing the candle without cutting the wick. North.

DOUTLER, or DUBBLER. An earthen dish or platter. North.

Dow. A cake. North. See **DAW.**

DOWD. Dead, flat, spiritless. North.

DOWING. Healthful. North.

DOWL. The Devil. Exm. From the Welch.

DOWLED. Dead, flat, vapid, not brisk; spoken of liquor. North.

DOWLER. A dumplin. Norf.

DOWLEY. Melancholy, lonely. North.

DOWLEY. Sickly, pale; not brisk or florid. North.

DOWN-LYING. Just going to be brought to bed. North.

DOWSE. A blow. A dowse in the chops; a blow in the face. North.

DOYLE. To look a-doyle; to squint. Glouc.

DOYTCH-BACKS. Fences. North.

DOZAND. Shrivelled. Dozand leuake; an old withered look. North.

Doza

D R I

DOZZINS. Corn shaken out in carrying the sheaves home. North.

'D RABBIT IT. A vulgar exclamation or abbreviation of God rabbit it, a foolish evasion of an oath. North.

DRAFF. Brewers grains. Cumb.

DRAIT. A team of horses with the waggon or cart. North.

DRANG. A narrow lane or passage. Devonsh.

DRANK. Lelium, festuca altera. North.

DRAPE, or DREAP. A cow whose milk is dried up. North. A farrow cow.

DRATE. To drate or drite; to drawl out one's words. North.

DRAUGHT. A team either of oxen or horses. North.

DRAZIL. A dirty slut. South.

DREAD. Thread. Exm.

DREAM-HOLES. The openings left in the walls of steeples, towers, barns, &c. for the admission of light. Glouc.

DREDGE. A mixture of oats and barley, now very little sown. Norf. and Essex.

DREE. To dree; to hold out, to be able to go. Dree also signifies long, tedious, beyond expectation. Likewise a hard bargainer, spoken of a person. North. In the Exmore dialect it signifies three.

DRIBBLE. A true dribble; a laborious and diligent servant. North.

DRILL. To drill a man on; to decoy or flatter a man into any thing: also to amuse with delays. South.

DRINKING. A refreshment between meals, used by the ploughmen, who eat a bit of bread and cheese, and drink some beer, when they come out of the fields, at ten in the morning, and six in the evening. Kent.

DROD-

D U G

DRODDUM. The breech. North.

DROITS. Rights. Kent. From the French.

DROKE. Darnel. North.

DROP-DRY. Water-tight; said of a house well secured in the roof. North.

DROPE. A crow. Yorksh.

DROU. To dry. Exm.

DROUGHT. The passage. West.

DROWNING-BRIDGE. A pent stock for overflowing meadows. Wiltsh.

DROZE. The candle drozes; the candle melts in burning, from a current of air. Kent.

DROZEN. Fond. North.

DRUG. A four-wheeled timber carriage. Norf.

DRUMBLDRANE. A drone; also an humble-bee. Exm.

DRUMLEY. Muddy or thick water. North.

DRUMMOCK. Meal and water mixed raw. North.

DRUVE. A muddy river. Cumb.

DUB. A pool of water.

DUBBED. Blunt. Exm.

DUBBIN OF DRINK. A pint of beer. Wiltsh.

DUCK. To duck, or dook, or dive in the water. Exm.

DUDDLED. Coddled, over-boiled; liquor that is dead. Yorksh.

DUDDS. Rags. North. Also clothes. West. A square in the center of Stirbitch fair, where linen cloth is sold, is called the Duddery. See Gent. Mag. May, 1784.

DUDGE. A barrel. Peg the dudge; peg the barrel. Wilts.

DUDMAN. A scarecrow; also a ragged fellow. West.

DUFFE. To duffe; to daunt. North.

DUGGED, or DUDDED. Draggle-tailed. Exm.

DULE.

E A G

DULE. The Devil. North.

DUMB-FOUNDED. Perplexed, confounded. North.

DUMBLEDORE. An humble or bumble bee. West.

DUMP. A deep hole of water; feigned at least to be bottomless.

DUNCH. Deaf. West.

DUNCH PASSAGE. A blind passage. Berks.

DUNDERKNOLL. A blockhead. North.

DUNGEONABLE. Shrewd, rakehell. A dungeonable body. North.

DUNNY. Deaf.

DUNT. Stupified, numbed. Norf. How you dunt me! Saying of a mother to a crying child. A dunt sheep; one that mopes about, from a disorder in his head.

DUR-CHEEKS. The frame of wood to which the door hangs; the door-posts. North.

DURDAM. A great noise or stir. North.

DURN. Gate-posts. North.

DURZ'D, or DORZ'D OUT. Spoken of corn beaten out of the ear by the agitation of the wind. North.

DWALLING. Talking nonsense, as if delirious. Exm.

DYDLE. A kind of mud-drag. Norf.

DYE-HOUSE, or DEY-HOUSE. A milk-house, or dairy. Glouc.

E.

E A. A river along the sands on the sea-shore. North.

EAGER (Aigre). Sour, or tending to sourness; sharp. Sometimes applied to the air. Cumb.

EALB.

E L B

EALD. Age. He is tall of his cald; he is tall of his age. North.

EAM. Mine eam; mine uncle: also, generally, my gossip, compeer, friend. North.

EARLES. Earpest money. North.

EARN. To curdle, to earn as cheefe doth. Earning rennet, or renning, to make cheefe. North.

EARNDER. The afternoon. North.

EART. Sometimes. Eart one, eart t'other; now one, then the other. Exm.

EASINGS (of a house). The eaves. North.

EASTER. The easter; the back of the chimney, or chimney-stock. North.

EATH, or EITH. Easy. It is eath to do; it is easy to do. North. So uneath, uneasy. Shakespear.

ECKLE, or ETTLE. To aim, intend, or design. North.

EDDER. Fence wood, commonly put on the top of fences. Norf. and Effex.

EDDISH. Roughings. North. Ground whereon wheat or other corn has grown the preceding year; called, in Norf. and Effex, an etch. Also, in the North, after-grafs.

EDGE-LEAMS. Edge tools. North.

EDGEW. After-grafs. Shropsh.

E'EL-THING; i. e. Ill-thing. St. Anthony's fire. Exm.

EEM. Leisure. I cannot eem; I cannot spare time, I have no leisure. Cumb.

EEN. The eyes. North.

EEVER. A corner or quarter of the heavens. The wind is in a cold eever. Cumb.

EFFET, or EFT. A newt. North.

ELBOWS. The shoulder points of cattle. Glouc.

EL-

E Y M

ELDER. The udder. North.

ELDING. Wood and sticks for burning; fuel in general.
North.

ELECTION. In election; likely. We are in election to
have a bad harvest this year. Norf.

ELE'WN. Eleven. Exm.

ELLER. Alder. North.

ELLINGE. Solitary, lonely. Kent.

EL-MOTHER. A step-mother. North.

E'LONG. Slanting. Exm.

ELSE. Before; already. North.

EL SIN. A shoemaker's awl. Cumb.

ELT. To knead. North. Elt, or ilt, is also a spayed
sow. Exm.

ELVERS. Eels fry, or young eels. Bath.

ERNFUL. Lamentable. Kent.

ESSE. Ashes. Skeer the esse; separate the dead ashes
from the embers. Cumb.

ESKIN. A pail or kit. North.

ETTL. To intend. North.

ETTLEMENT. Intention. North.

EVERS; i. e. Heavers. Opening stiles. Glouc.

EVERY YEAR'S LAND. Lands which bear crops every
year. Glouc.

EWER. An udder. North. See YEWER.

EWN. An oven. North.

EWTE. To pour in. Exm.

EXEN. Oxen. North.

EXPECT. Suppose. North.

EYM-ANENT. Directly opposite. Var.

F.

FAE-GANG; i. e. **FAW's-GANG**. A gang of beggars or rogues. North. From Johnny Faw, their leader in Scotland.

FAFF. To faff; to blow in puffs. North.

FAFFLE, **CAFFLE**, and **MAFFLE**. To be inconsistent in speech. North.

FAIRY-SPARKS, or **SHEL-FIRE**. Electric sparks, often seen on clothes at night. Kent.

FALL-GATE. A gate across a public road. Norf.

FALTER. To thrash barley in the chaff, in order to break off the awns. North.

FALTER'D. Revelled, dishevelled. North.

FANG. A paw or claw. North.

FANGAST. A marriageable maid. Norf.

FANTOME-CORN. Lank or light corn. North.

FARAND. Disposition, kind, nature; as, fighting-farand, in a fighting humour. North.

FARE. To ache. North.

FARE. A fare of pigs; all the pigs brought forth by a sow at one birth; a farrow. South.

FARN-TICKLED. Freckled. North.

FARRANTLY. Neat, cleanly. North.

FASH. To trouble or teize. Donna fash me; don't teize me. North.

FASTING-E'EN or **EVENING**. Shrove-Tuesday; the succeeding day being Ash-Wednesday, the first of the Lenten fast. North.

FASTING-TUESDAY. Shrove-Tuesday. North.

F E L

FAT-HEN. *Chenopodium*, or goose-foot.

FAUD. A truss of short straw, containing as much as a man can "faud;" that is, fold in his arms. North.

FÁUF. A fallow, or ground repeatedly tilled without an intervening crop. North.

FAUSE. False, cunning, subtle, crafty. North.

FEABERRIES. Gooseberries. North.

FEABES. Gooseberries. See **FEABERRIES**. North.

FEAGUE. A dirty, sluttish, idle person. North.

FEAL. To hide. He that seals can find. North.

FEALD. Hidden.

FEART-SPRANK. A tolerable number, or largish parcel. Berksh.

FEAT. Nasty tasted. Berksh.

FEAUSAN. Taste or moisture. North.

FEAWS. Ragged beggars or gypsies. From Johnny Faw, a chief or leader of the gypsies in Scotland. North.

FECKLY. Mostly, most part of. North.

FEE. To fee; to winnow. Perhaps the same with fey; to cleanse, scour, or dress. North.

FEED. To feed; to grow fat. He feeds surprisingly; he is much fed o'late. North.

FECK. To walk about in perplexity. North.

FEFT. To persuade, or endeavour to persuade. Norf.

FEG. Fair, handsome, clean. North.

FEG. To feg or fag; to flag, droop, or tire. North.

FEGS! An exclamation. South.

FEIT. Neat, dexterous. A feit felly; a dexterous fellow, a dab at any thing, a dead hand.

FEITLY. Dēxterously. North.

FELL. A hill or mountain. North.

FELL. Sharp, clever, hot. North.

FEL-

F I, C

FELLY. To felly; to break up a fallow. North.

FELLY. A fellow. Derbysh.

FEND. To shift for. I ha twa bairns to fend for. Also to take care of, to beware. North.

FENDABLE (man or woman). One that can shift for him or herself. North. Also to fare: as, How fend you? How fare you?

FENDING AND PROVING. Disputing, arguing pro and con. Cumb.

FENNY, or FENNERY. Mouldy. Kent.

FESSING. Forcing or obtruding a thing on one. Essex.

FEST. To let off any work. North.

FEST. To fasten, tie, or bind. North.

FESTING or FASTING PENNY. Earnest-money, given to servants when hired, or to bind a bargain. North.

FETCH. The apparition of a person living. North.

FETE. A pretty fete parcel; a middling quantity. Berksh.

FETTLE. To fettle; to set or go about any thing; to dress, prepare, or put in order. To fettle th' titts; to dress the horses. North.

FEU. A method. A good or bad feu of doing any thing.

FEUSOME. Handsome. North.

FEW. To few; to change. North.

FEY. To fey, or feigh it; to do any thing notably. To fey meadows; to cleanse them. To fey a pond; to empty and cleanse it from mud. Also to winnow with the natural wind. North.

FEYING. Rubbish; earth cut up and thrown aside, in order to get turf. North.

FEZZON. To fezzon on; to seize or fasten on, as a bulldog does on a bull. North.

FICK. To fick; to struggle or fight with the legs, as a cow in the tie, or a child in the cradle. North.

F L A

FIDGE. To kick with the feet. North.

FIGS. Raisins. West.

FIMBLE. The female hemp, soonest ripe and fittest for spinning, but is not worth half so much as the carle with its seed. Essex and Sussex. The fimble to spin, and the carle for his seed. Tusser.

FINNERY. See FENNY. West.

FIRE-EYLDING. Fuel. North.

FIRE-FANGED. Fire-bitten. Spoken of oatmeal, &c. that is over-dried. North.

FIRE-FLAUGHTS. Lightning, or the Northern lights. North.

FIRE-POINT. A poker. Leeds, in Yorksh.

FIT. Prepared. I am fit, if you are ready. Norf.

FITCHET-PIE. A pie given in the North and in Cheshire to the reapers at harvest-home, composed of apples, onions, and the fat of bacon, in equal quantities.

FITCHOLE. A polecat, ficht, or ficher. Exm.

FIXFAK. The sinews of the neck of cattle and sheep. North.

FLACK. To flack, or flacker; to flutter as a bird, or throb as a wound. North.

FLACKET. A bottle, made in fashion of a barrel, used by haymakers, &c. North.

FLACKING-COMB. A wide-toothed comb. Oxon.

FLAGS. Flakes of snow are called "snow-flags." North. In Norfolk turfs or sods are called flags.

FLAGS. The surface of the earth, or upper turf, which they pare off, to burn, in denshiring land. Norf.

FLAID. Afraid. North.

FLAITE. To affright or scare. South.

FLAN. A shallow. North.

FLAN.

F L I

FLAN. Broad. A flan head; a broad, large head.

FLARE. To blaze. The candle flares. Flaring colours; tawdry or staring colours. South.

FLASH. A supply of water from the locks on the Thames, to assist the barges. South.

FLASKET. A long shallow basket. Common.

FLATCH. To flatter. North.

FLAUN. A custard. North. As flat as a flaun.

FLAWS. Top sods for fire. North.

FLAWTER. To be angry, or afraid. North.

FLAY. To fright. A flaid fule; a fearful fellow. North.

FLAY-CAKE. A scare-crow.

FLAZZ. Birds just fledged. The *patteridges* are flazz. Hence flazzy; well fledged. Kent.

FLEAKE, or FLAKE. An occasional gate or hurdle, set up in a gap. North.

FLECK'D. Spotted.

FLEET. To skim or take off the surface, or cream; whence fleet or fleeted milk. North.

FLEW, FLEU, or FLUISH. Washy, tender, weak. A flue horse; one that will not carry flesh, or be in good order. North.

FLICK O' BACON. A fitch of bacon. North.

FLIG. Fledged; able to fly. North.

FLIGGURS. Young birds, just fledged. South.

FLIGHT. A scolding match. Flighting; scolding. Flote, the preterite. North.

FLIGHT (of Bees). A swarm. Norf.

FLIRTIGIGS. A wanton, fond lass. North.

FLIT. To remove. Two flittings are as bad as one fire; i. e. Household goods are as much injured by two removals as by one fire. North.

F O I

FLITCH. To flitch; to move from place to place, as from farm to farm. Norf.

FLITTER-MOUSE. A bat.

FLIX. A hare's flix; the fur of a hare. Kent.

FLIZZE. To flizze; to fly off. North.

FLIZZING. A splinter. North.

FLOTING. Preparing grafs ground for burning. North.

FLOURISH. A blossom. North.

FLOW. Wild, untractable. North.

FLOWISH. Light of carriage, immodest. North.

FLOWRY. Florid, handsome, of a good complexion. North.

FLOWTER. A fright. North.

FLOWTER'D; i. e. Flutter'd, Affrighted. North.

FLOWTING. Carding wool to spin in the mixture. North.

FLUCK. A flat fish. North.

FLUE. The coping of a gable or end wall of a house. Norf.

FLUFF. Down. The fluff of a peach. Kent.

FLUMP. A fall. He came flump down. South.

FLURCH. A plenty, a great many; used for things, not persons; as a flurch of strawberries. North.

FLURING. A brood. North.

FLUZZ'D. Blunt and jagged at the point. North.

FLYRE. To laugh. North.

FLYRING. Laughing, sneering, or sneering; also flattering. North.

FLYTE. To flyte, or flite; to scold or brawl. North.

FOALFOOT. Coltsfoot. North.

FOGGE. Long grafs. North.

FOI. A treat at going abroad or coming home. Kent.

FOISON, or FIZON. The nature, juice, or moisture, of the grafs, or other herbs; the heart or strength of it. South.

FOIST.

F O R

FOIST. Fussy. North.

FOIZON. Plenty (old Fr.). Essex and Suffex.

FOLD. A fold of straw; a sheaf or bundle of straw.
North.

FÖLDGARTH, or FANDGARTH. A farm-yard. North.

FOND. Silly, stupid, idiotical. North.

FONDLING. An idiot. North.

FONDLY. Foolishly. North.

FOND-PLUFE. It was formerly a custom, which is not I believe yet laid aside, for the youth of each parish or township to drag a plough from village to village, on Twelfth-day, collecting money to make merry with in the evening. Each party is headed by "Mab and his wife," in disguise, with their faces blackened, and a kind of Harlequin drefs. I have met with no satisfactory account of the original of this custom.

FOOAZ. To fooaz; to level the surface of a fleece of wool with the shears. North.

FOOT-ALE. Beverage required from one entering on a new occupation. North.

FOOTER. A stroke or kick at a football. North.

FOOTING-TIME. The time when a lying-in woman gets up. Norf.

FOREIGNER. A stranger, one of another county. Norf.

FORE-ELDERS. Ancestors. North.

FORE-HEET. To foreheet; to predetermine, or determine against, a measure. I'll foreheet naught but building kirks and leaping o'er 'um. North.

FOREWARDEN. Over-run. Forewarden with lice, or dirt. North.

FORGIVE. To forgive; to thaw. Norf.

FORKIN-ROBIN. An earwig; so called from its forked tail. North.

FOR-

F R I

FORMAT. To format, or formel; to bespeak a thing.
North.

FORTHEN and **FORTHY.** Therefore. North.

FOSS. A waterfall. North.

FOSSPLE. The impression of a horse's hoof on soft ground. Cumb.

FOSTAL. A way leading from the highway to a great house.
Norf.

FOURINGS. An afternoon meal in harvest. Norf.

FOUST. Dirt. Fousty, dirty. Exm. In Gloucestershire, fousty or fusty is used for thirsty; in Yorkshire, musty.

FOUT. An indulged or spoiled child. North.

FOUTNART, or **FOWMART.** A polecat or fichet. North.

FOWT. A fool. North.

FOUZEN. Substantial goodness. North.

FRA. From. North.

FRAMPOLD. Peevish, cross, fretful, froward. South.

FRANDISH. Passionate, obstinate. North.

FRAPE. To frape; to reprove or chide. Kent. See
THREAP.

FRASE. To break. North.

FRATCH. To shuffle or cheat in joke. North.

FREELEGE. Privilege, immunity. North.

FREM'D, or **FREMT.** Far off, not related to, strange,
or at enmity with. North.

FRESH. A flood, or overflowing of a river. This heavy rain will bring down the freshes. North. Fresh also means rainy: How'st' weather to-day? Why fresh; i. e. it rains.

FRESK. A frog. North.

FRIDGE. To fret, or rub in pieces. North.

FRIM.

F U Z

FRIM. Handsome, rare, well-liking, in good case; as,
a frim tree or beast, a thriving tree or beast. North.

FRIM, or FRUM. Brittle. North.

FRIST. To trust for a time. North.

FRITCH. Intimate, sociable. Hampsh.

FRITH, or VRITH. Underwood, fit for hurdles or hedges.
West.

FROBLY-MOBLY. Indifferently well. South.

FROSH. A frog. North.

FROUGH, or FROW. Loofe, spongy, brittle. Frough
wood, brittle wood. North.

FROW. Brittle. Berks. See FROUGH.

FROW. An idle, dirty woman. North.

FROWER. An edge tool, used in cleaving laths. South.

FRUGGAN. The pole with which the ashes in the oven
are stirred. North.

FRUNDELE. Two pecks. North.

FUDDER. A load. It relates properly to lead, and sig-
nifies a certain weight, viz. eight pigs, or sixteen hun-
dred weight. North.

FUKES. Locks of hair. North.

FULL-STATED. Spoken of a leasehold estate that has
three lives subsisting on it. Exm.

FURED. Where fured you? Whither went you? North.

FURLONG. The line of direction of ploughed lands,
Norf.

FURNER. A baker. Kent.

FUSOCK. A coarse, fat woman. North.

FUSTILUGGS. A big-boned person. Exm.

FUSUM. Handsome. North.

FUZZ-BALL. A species of fungus. North.

Fuzz

G A L

FUZZON, or **FUZEN**. Nourishment, provision for a family. North.

FY-LOAN. A word used to call home cows to be milked. North.

G.

GABBARD. A great gabbard house; a large old house, much out of repair. Berks.

GABLERATCHETS. Birds which make a noise in the air in the spring evenings. North.

GABERDINE. A smock frock, usually worn by carters and farmers servants. Kent and Suff.

GAD. A long stick, a goad, a hunting-gad.

GAILFAT. A tub or vat in which beer is fermented. North.

GAIN. Convenient, cheap. That field lies gain for me; I bought that horse pretty gain. Norf.

GAIN-COPE. To go across a field the nearest way to meet with something. South.

GAINEST-WAY. The nearest way. North.

GAIRN. A-Garden. Kent. A hop-gairn; a plantation of hops.

GALDIMENT. A great fright. Exm.

GALECLEAR. A tub of wort. North.

GALE, or **GUILE-FAT**. The vat in which the beer is wrought up. North.

GALE,

G A N

GALE, or **GUILE-DISH**. A tun-dish used in brewing.
North.

GALE. An old bull, castrated. Hants.

GALLIER. To stand a gallier; to fight. Glouc.

GALLIMENT. A great fright. Exm.

GALLOWAY. A horse under fifteen hands high. North.
And used in general for all sorts of horses.

GALLIED. Frightened. Exm.

GALLIBAGGER. A bug-bear. Exm.

GALLOOR. Plenty. North.

GALLS. Sand-galls; spots of sand through which the
water oozes. Norf. and Suf.

GALLY-BAWK. The iron bar in chimnies on which the
pot-hooks or rekans hang; a trammel. North.

GALLY-LANDS. Lands' full of sand-galls.

GAMASHERS. Short spatterdashies worn by ploughmen.
North.

GAMASHES and **GAMOGINS**. A sort of spatterdashies.
North.

GAME-LEG. A lame leg. North.

GAMMERELL. The small of the leg. Exm.

GAMMER. To idle.

GAMMERSTAGS. An idle, loose girl.

GAN. Imperative mood of the verb to go. North.

G'AND or **G'ENDER**. Go yonder. Exm.

GA'NNY. A turkey. Exm.

GA'O'WING. Chiding. Exm.

GANGRILL, or **GANGERILL**. A toad. North.

GANGERELT. A vagrant. North.

GANG. Row, set, or company; as of teeth, sheep's trot-
ters, rogues, &c. in which sense it is used all over
England.

GANG.

G A U

- GANG.** To go, to walk. Gang your gait. North.
- GANGWAY.** A thoroughfare, entry, or passage. Kent.
- GANNERHEAD.** A stupid person, a dunce. South.
- GANT.** Slim, slender. C.
- GAPESTNEST.** A raree-shew, or fine sight. Exm.
- GAR.** To cause or force. I'll gar, or gare, him to do it; I'll force him to do it. Northumb. and Scots.
- GARE-BRAIN'D, or HAIR-BRAIN'D.** Heedless. South.
- GARFITS.** Garbage. North.
- GARGUT, or GARGET.** A disease incident to calves. Norf.
- GARN.** Garner. Berks.
- GARN.** Yarn. North.
- GARTH.** A yard, a backside, a croft. A church-garth, a church-yard; a stock-garth, a rick-yard. Also a hoop or band. North.
- GARZIL.** Hedging-wood, or thorns used in making a dead hedge. North.
- GASTER.** To startle, scare, or affright suddenly. Essex.
- GATE, or GAIT.** A way, path, or street. Gang thy gate; get you gone. North. A sea-gate; a way into the sea through rocks or cliffs. Kent.
- GATTLE-HEAD.** A forgetful person. South.
- GATTRIDGE-BERRIES.** Louse-berries. South.
- GATTRIDGE-TREE.** Prickwood. South.
- GAVELACK.** An iron bar to make holes for fixing stakes. North.
- GAULISH-HAND.** The left-hand. North.
- GAULS.** Void spaces in coppices. Ess. and Suff.
- GAUNTRY.** That on which beer-barrels are set in a cellar; a beer-stall. North.
- GAUSTER.** See GOYSTER.

GAUVE.

G E R

- GAUVE.** To stare about like a fool. North.
- GAUVISON.** AN oafish, weak, silly fellow. North.
- GAWBY.** A dunce, fool, or blockhead. North.
- GAWKY.** Awkward; generally used to signify a tall, awkward person. North.
- GAWM.** To understand. I dunna gawm ye; I don't understand you. Hence gawmition, or gumption, understanding. North. Also smear'd over, as his face 'all gawm'd over.
- GAWMLESS.** Stupid, awkward, lubberly. North.
- GAWN-PAIL.** A pail with a handle on one side. Glouc.
- GAWN, or GOAN.** A gallon. Chesh.
- GAWNTREE.** A beer-stand. North.
- GAWTS and GILTS.** Hog-pigs and sow-pigs. North.
- GAYLY.** In good health and spirits. North.
- GAZLES.** Black currants, Kent.
- GEAL.** To be benumbed with cold. North.
- GEAZON.** Scarce, hard to procure. Eff.
- GEB.** To hold up the eyes and face. North.
- GEEAVLE.** The gable-end of a building. North.
- GEED.** Gave. Exm.
- GEER.** Furniture, utensils, harness. To geer or gear; to dress. Snugly geered; neatly dressed. North.
Doctor's geer; apothecary's drugs. Norf.
- GEGGIN.** A small tub, with a handle or start. North.
- GEHEZIE CHEESE.** Very poor cheese, from which most of the cream has been taken away. Eff. and Suff.
- GELT-GIMMER.** A barren ewe. North.
- GEOSE, or GROSE-CREE.** A hut to put geese in. North.
- GERN.** To gern; to snarl, like a dog; to grin spitefully. North.
- GERUMS.** Out of gerums; out of sorts. North.

G I Z

GEWGAW. A Jew's-harp. North.

GHELLS. The game of trip.

GHERN. A garden. Berks.

GIB. A hook. A gibby stick; a hooked stick. North.

GIBBET. A great cudgel, such as are thrown at trees to beat down the fruit. South.

GIBBON. A nut-hook. North.

GIB-STAFF. A quarter-staff. North.

GIDDY. Mad with anger. North.

GIF. If. North.

GIFF-GAFF. Unpremeditated discourse. Giff-gaff makes good fellowship. North.

GIGLET. A laughing girl. North.

GIKE, or JIKE. To creak, as wheels and doors do. North.

GILDERS. Snares; hair nooses for catching small birds. North.

GILL. A pair to timber wheels. Norf.

GILL. A rivulet or brook. South.

GILL-HOUTER. An owl. Chesh.

A GILLYVINE PEN. A black-lead pencil. N. B.

GILTS. Young female pigs, whether open or spayed. North.

GIMMER-LAMB. An ewe-lamb; also a two-years-old sheep. North.

GIN. If. North.

GINGED, or JINGED. Bewitched. Exm.

GINNERS. The gills of a fish. North.

GINT, or JYNT. Joint. Exm.

GIRN. To grin with the teeth. North.

GIRRED. Draggie-tailed. Exm.

GIZLE, or JIZLE. To walk mincingly. North.

GLAD.

G L U

GLAD (spoken of doors, bolts, &c. that go smoothly or easily). This bolt is glad, or moves gladly. North.

GLADDEN. A glade. North.

GLADDON, or **GLADDEN**. The herb cat's-tail. Norf.

GLADE, or **GLEAD**. A kite. North.

GLAFE, or **GLAVE**. Smooth. A glavering fellow ; a smooth-tongued or flattering fellow. North.

GLAFFER, or **GLAVER**. To flatter. North.

GLAIVE. A sword, or bill. South. French, glaive.

GLAM. A wound or sore. Exm.

GLAT. A gap in a hedge. Worcest.

GLATTON. Welsh flannel. North.

GLEA, or **A-GLEA**. Crooked. North.

GLEN. A deep narrow valley. North and South.

GLENDER. To look with twinkling eyes. North.

GLENT. To look askew. North.

GLENT. To make a figure. North.

GLIFF. A fright. North. In Cheshire it is used to signify a glimpse, or transient view ; as, I got a gliff of him.

GLIM. To look askance.

GLISE. A great surprise. North.

GLISH. To glitter or shine. North.

GLOAR. To stare with fixed eyes. North.

GLOB'D TO. Wedded to, fond of. Chesh.

GLOP. To stare. Chesh.

GLOPPEN. To startle.

GLOTTEN'D. Surprised, startled. Chesh.

GLOWERING, or **JOWERING**. Quarrelsome. Exm.

GLOWING. Staring. Exm.

GLOWR. To stare, or overlook. North.

GLUM. Gloomy, sullen. Norf.

G O O

GLUM. A gleam. Hot glums come over me. Glouc.

GLUMPING. Sullen, or sour-looking. Exm.

GLY, or GLEE. To squint.

GLYBE. To glybe or gibe; to scold or reproach. North.

GOATS. Stones to step over a river upon. North.

GOB. The mouth. North. Gift of the gob; facility of speech.

GOBBIN. }
GOBSLOTCH. } A greedy clownish person. North.

GOb-STICK. A wooden spoon. North.

GOb-STRING. A bridle. Keep a hand on the gob-string; keep a tight reign. North.

Go-CAB. A vulgar oath. North.

GOds-GOOD. Yeast. Norf.

GOD-HARLD. God forbid. North.

GOD's-PENNY. Earnest-money given on hiring a servant. North.

GOEL, or Gole. Yellow. Essex and Suff.

GOFF. A foolish clown. North.

GOFFE. A mow of hay or corn. Essex.

GOGGY. A child's name for an egg. North.

GOLDSPINK. A yellow-hammer.

GOLE, or GOAL. Big, full, florid. It is said of rank corn, or gros, that the leaf-blade or ear is gole: so of a young cockrel, when his comb and gills are red and turgid with blood, that he is gole.

GOLL. A hand or fist. Give me thy goll. Var.

GOME. See GAWM.

GOMERILL. A silly fellow.

GOOAC. The core of a hay-stack, or an apple. North.

GOODDIT tide. North.

GOOPS. ysh.

GOOL.

G R A

GOOL. A ditch. Linc. Hence gully and gullet. Var.
GOOM. To grasp or clasp. North. In Yorkshire, to observe, or look at, or stare; pronounced GAUM, and GAUVE.

GOOSE-GRASS. Goose-tansy, argentina, or anserina. North.

GOPPISH. Proud, testy, pettish, apt to take exceptions, North.

GOR. Miry, dirty. North.

Goss. Furze. Kent. Called in the North, gorse.

GOSSIP. A godfather. North.

GOSTER. To bully. North.

GOTCH. A stone jug with a belly. A gotch-gutted fellow; a fat or great-bellied fellow. Norf.

GOTE. A water passage. North.

GOTHARD. A foolish fellow. North.

GOTHERLY. Sociable, affable, pleased with each other. North.

GOULANS. Corn marigolds. North.

GOWK. A fool; also a cuckoo. North.

GOWL. The gum of the eye. North.

GOWPING, or a GOPPEN-FULL. As much of any thing as can be held in both hands. North.

GOWTS. Drains. South.

GOYSTER. To laugh aloud. Kent. A goystering lass or girl; a romp, or tomboy.

GOZZAN. An old wig grown yellow with age and wearing. Cornw.

GRAF, or GRAFT. A ditch. North.

GRAIN, or GRANE. To choak. South.

GRAIN-STAFF. A quarter-staff with a short pair of tines at the end, called grains. South. In the North it means also a bough of a tree.

G R E

GRAITH. Riches. North.

GRAITH. To graithe; to make fit, to prepare, to furnish with things suitable. North.

GRAND. Very. Grand-crafts; very much out of temper. Grand-rich; very rich. Kent.

GRANDGORE. Scotch term for the pox, formerly supposed contagious. A. D. 1497, 22d Sept. There was an order of the privy council of Scotland, to the provost and baillies of Edinburgh, that all infected persons, and such as professed the curing of the Grandgore, within the said liberty, should embark for Inche Keithe, there to remain till cured, under penalty of being branded on the cheek with a hot iron. Maitland, B. i. p. 10.

GRAPSLIN. Twilight; crepusculum. West.

GRATH. Assured, confident. North.

GRATTEN. Stubble. Bean, oat, or wheat gratten. Kent.

GRAVE. To grave; to break up ground with a spade. North.

GREATHLY. Handsomely, towardly. In greath; well. North.

GREAWT. A small wort. North.

GREEDS. The straw to make dung in a barton. Kent.

GREEN. Grass land, "all green," all pasture land. Glouc.

GREEN-DRAKE. The May-fly, of which trout are peculiarly fond. North.

GREEN-SWERD. Grass, turf. South.

GREES. Stairs or steps. North.

GREETS. The grain of oats. North.

GREET-STONES. A sort of free-stone. North.

GREIDLEY. Well-meaning, or any thing good in its kind. North.

GREUVE,

G R O

GREUVE, or GROOVE. A mine. See GROOVE. A coal greuve; a coal mine. North.

GREY-BIRD. A thrush. - South.

GREY-PARSON. A layman who owns or rents the tithes of a parish. Norf. Grey of the morning; twilight; from day-break to clear light. South.

GRHIME. Soot or smut. North.

GRIDDLE. A gridiron. Exm.

GRIET. To griet; to weep. North.

GRIFF. A deep valley with a rocky fissure-like chasm at the bottom. North.

GRIG. Health. Shropshire.

GRIKE. A rut, crevice, or chink. North.

GRIP. To grip; to bind sheaves. Berksh.

GRIP, or GRIPE. A little ditch. North.

GRIPE. A dung-fork. North.

GRIFF'N. A clasped or clenched hand. North.

GRIP-YARD. } A seat of green clods or turf, supported
GRIP-YORT. } by twisted boughs (hurdle-wife), and
generally made round shady trees. North.

GRISLY. Ugly. From grize, swine. Also black and white, or grey. North.

GRIT. Sand. North.

GRIZELY. Ugly in the extreme. North.

GRIZZEN. The stairs. Suffolk.

GRIZZLE-DEMUNDY. A laughing fool; one that grins at every thing. Exm.

GRIZZLING. Laughing, or smiling.

GROM, or GROOM. A forked stick used by thatchers for carrying the parcels of straw called helms. Wiltsh.

GROOP. A place for holding cattle; a sheep-pen. North.

GROOVE. A mine. Derbysh.

GROO-

G U R

- GROOVERS.** Miners. Derbysh.
- GROSERS.** Gooseberries. North.
- GROUND.** A grass-land inclosure, lying out of the way of floods; contradistinct from meadow. Glouc.
- GROUND-SILL.** The threshold of a door. Com.
- GROUT.** Wort of the last running. North.
- GROW.** I grow; I am troubled. North.
- GROW, or GRAW.** To be aguish. See **GROWZE**.
- GROWERS.** Farmers; great growers; capital farmers. Norf.
- GROWSOME.** Ugly, disagreeable. North.
- GROWZE.** To growze; to be chill before the beginning of an ague-fit. North.
- GROYNE.** A swine's snout. North.
- GRUB-FELLING.** The common method of taking down timber trees. Norf.
- GRY.** To gry; to have a slight fit of the ague; to have the ague hanging on a person. North.
- GUBB.** A pandar, or go-between. Exm.
- GUIZEN'D.** Spoken of tubs or barrels that leak through drought. North.
- GULLET.** The arch of a bridge. Devonsh.
- GULLETS.** Jacks. North.
- GULLY.** A common knife. North. Calves gully; a calf's pluck. Berksh.
- GULLY-MOUTH.** A small pitcher. Devonsh.
- GULPH.** A mow, or bay-full of a barn. Norf.
- GULPH-STEAD, GOAF-STEAD, or GO-STEAD.** A bay, or division, of a barn. Norf.
- GUN.** A flaggon for ale. North.
- GURD O' LAUGHING.** A fit of laughter. North.
- GURT.** Great. Exm.

GUT-

H A G

GUTTERING. Eating greedily, guttling. Exm.

GWILL. To dazzle. Spoken of the eyes. Chesh.

GYPSES. Springs that break forth sometimes on the
Wolds of Yorkshire; looked upon as a prognostic of
famine and scarcity. North.

H.

HACK. A rack. Lincolnsh.

HACK. A pick-axe; a mattock made only with one end,
and that a broad one. North.

HACKER. To stutter. South.

HACKLES. Singlets of beans. Glouc.

HACKSLAVER. A sloven. North.

HADDER. Heath or ling. North.

HADEN, or HEIDEN. Ugly, obstinate, untoward.

HAD-LOONT-REAN. The gutter, or division, between
the head lairds and others. North.

HAFFLE. To prevaricate. North.

HAG, or HAGGUS. The belly. North.

HAGESTER. A magpie. I took up a libbet to holl at
a hagester that sat in the pea gratten. Kent.

HAGGAGE. A slattern. Exm.

HAGGENBAG. Mutton or beef baked or boiled in pie-
crust. Cornw.

HAGGIS, or HAGGASS. The entrails of a sheep, minced,
with oatmeal, and boiled in the stomach or paunch of
the animal. Northumb. and Scotl. To cool one's
haggas; to beat one soundly.

HAG-

H A N

HAGGLES. It haggles; it hails. North.

HAGHES. Hawes.

HAG-WORMS. Vipers; but used for snakes of all kinds. Yorksh.

HAIN. To hain; to raise or heighten; as, "to hain the rent, the rick, or ditch." Norf.

HAIN. To hain; to shut up grafs-land from stock. Glouc.

HAISTER. The fire-place. Shropsh.

HAKE. To sneak, or loiter. North.

HAKES. The copse, or draught-irons, of a plough; also pot-hooks. Norf.

HALAB. Modest, bashful, squeamish. North.

HALE. An iron instrument for hanging a pot over the fire. South. See TRAMMEL.

HALLIBLASH. A great blaze. North.

HALLIER. See TO HAUL. Glouc.

HALLON. A wall projecting into a room on one side of the fire-place. North.

HALZENING. Predicting the worst that can happen. Exm.

HAM. A stinted common pasture for cows. Glouc.

HAMMILL. A village. North.

HAN. I han; I have. North.

HANCKLE. To entangle. North.

HAND-CLOUT. A towel. North.

HANJE, or HANGE. The head, heart, liver, and lights, of any animal; called in Somersetshire the purtenance. Exm.

HANK. A withy or rope for fastening a gate. North.

HANTICK. Frantick. Exm.

HANTLE. Much, many.

HANTY. Wanton, unruly, restive; spoken of a horse. North.

HAP.

H A S

- HAP.** To tuck in the bed-clothes. North.
- HAPPA.** Hap ye; think you. North.
- HAPPE.** To cover for warmth; also to encourage or set on a dog. North.
- HARDEN.** The market hardens; i. e. things grow dear. North.
- HARDS, or HURDS.** Tow. Norf.
- HARE.** To affright, or make wild. South. Hence harum-scarum, or starum.
- HARE.** Her; used also for she. Exm.
- HARIFF and CATCHWEED.** Goose grease, aparine. North.
- HARL.** A mist. North.
- HARLE.** To harle a rabbit; to cut and insinuate one hind leg of a rabbit into the other, for the purpose of carrying it on a stick. West.
- HARLED.** Mottled, as cattle. North.
- HARN.** Coarse linen. North.
- HARNS.** Brains. Cumb.
- HARP.** To harp against a person; to insinuate to his disadvantage. North.
- HARR.** A sea harr; a tempest rising at sea. Lincolnsh.
- HARR.** To snarl like an angry dog. North.
- HARREST.** Harvest. Exm.
- HARRY-GAWD.** A rigfby, a wild child. North.
- HART-CLAVER.** Melilot. North.
- HARVEST-BEEF.** A general term for butchers meat eaten in harvest. Norf.
- HASK.** Dry, parched. North.
- HASKING.** Idle, lounging. North.
- HASPAT, or HASPENAL-LAD.** A youth between man and boy:

HAS-

H E A

HASPIN. An hunk. North.

HATTLE. Wild, skittish, mischievous. Tie the hattle kye by the horn.

HATTOCK. A shock of corn containing twelve sheaves. North.

HAVANCE. Manners, good behaviour. Devonsh.

HAUD. Hold, stay; haud your hond. North.

HAVER. Oats.

HAVER-MEAL. Oat-meal. North.

HAVER-BREAD. Oat-bread. North.

HAUGHTY WEATHER. Windy weather. Norf.

HAVILER. A crab. Suffex.

HAUL. To haul; to convey upon a waggon or cart, as hay, corn, or fuel: proper, but provincial. Hence Hallier, one who hauls for hire. Glouc.

HAUMGOBBARD. A silly clownish fellow. Yorksh. W. R.

HAUSE, or HOSE. The throat. North.

HAUSTE, or HOSTE. A dry cough. North.

HAVY-CAVY. Undetermined, wavering (have, cave), doubtful whether to accept or reject a thing. Nowingh.

HAW, or HAWMEL. A close near a house. Kent.

HAWCHAMOUTH. One that talks indecently. Exm.

HAWLM, or HELM. Stubble gathered after the corn is housed. Also pea-straw. South.

HAWTHERN. A kind of hitch, or pin, cut out in an erect board, to hang a coat on, or the like. Exm.

HAZES. It hazes; it mizzles, or rains small rain. North.

HEAD. Face. I told him to his head; I told him to his face. Berksh.

HEAL. To cover. Berksh.

HEALD. To pour out; to heald the pot. North.

HEALD.

H E M

HEALD. To heald, to rely on ; also, to heald a vessel, to incline it to one side in order to empty it. Hence to heal, to lean or incline to one side. North.

HEAMS. Part of a cart-horse's neck furniture. North.

HEAP. A pottle ; a quartern, a quarter of a peck. North.

HEASY. Hoarse. North.

HEAVE. The place on a common in which a particular flock of sheep feeds. North.

HEAVER. A crab. Kent.

HEAZ. To heaz ; to cough or hawk, as cattle, when they clear their windpipes, or force up phlegm. North.

HEBBLE. The rail of a wooden bridge. North.

HECK. A half door ; also a latch. Steck the heck ; pull the latch. A heck is likewise a rack for cattle to feed in. North.

HECKFOR. A heifer. Norf.

HECKLE. To heckle ; to dress flax. North.

HECKLER OF TOW. A flax-dresser. North.

HEIT. He will neither heit nor ree ; he will neither go forward nor backward. Heit and Ree are two words used in driving a cart. North.

HELDER. Rather ; preferable to. North.

HELM. A hovel. North.

HELM. A small parcel of drawn straw for thatching. Wilts.

HELM. To helm ; to cut the ears from the stems of wheat, previous to thrashing. The unthrashed straw is called "helm." Glouc.

HELOE, or HELAW. Bashful. North.

HELP-ALE. Called in S. Wales a Bidding. See Gent. Mag. May, 1784.

HEMMEL. A fold. North.

H I P

HEN-BAWKS. A hen-rooft; from the bawks of which it consists. Vide BAWKS. North.

HEN-CAUL. A chicken coop. North.

HENN. To henn; to throw. Exm.

HENNY-PENNY. The herb yellow-rattle. North.

HENTING. A clownish fellow; also a furrow. North.

HEPPEN, or HEPLEY. Neat, handsome. North.

HERRY. To herry a nest; to rob a nest. North.

HETTER. Eager, earnest, keen. North.

HEWSTRING. Short-breathed, wheezing. Exm.

HEY-GO-MAD. Rioting. Yorksh.

HIE. To make haste. South.

HIGHT. Called. North.

HILD. Lees or sediment of beer. Norf.

HILDER. Elder. Norf.

HILL. To cover. A bed-hilling; a quilt or coverlet. North.

HIND. An husbandry servant. North.

HIND-BERRIES. Raspberries. North.

HINE. Of a while, ere long; q. d. behind, or after a while. North.

HINE. Hence. North.

HINGE. The liver and pluck of a sheep for dog's meat. West.

HINNY. My honey. A term of endearment; as, my honey bairn, my sweet child. North.

HIPPEN-STONES. Stones set to step on over a river. North.

HIPPING-HAWD or HOLD. A place where people stay to chat in when they are sent on an errand; a loitering place. North.

HIPPINGS. Clouts for infants. North.

HIPPLES. Small cocks of hay set up to dry. North.

HIR-

H O G

HIRPLE. To limp in walking. North.

HIRST. A bank, or sudden rising of the ground. North.

HISK. To breathe short through cold or pain. North.

HIT. A plentiful crop of fruit. We have a hit this year:
Glouc.

HITCH. To move, or walk. Norf. In Yorkshire it means to hop on one leg.

HITHER AND YON. Here and there; backwards and forwards. North.

HO. To ho for any thing; to long for any thing. Berksf.

HOB. Bob, or Robert. North.

HOB, or HUB. The back of the chimney. To make a hob; to make a false step: probably, hence, to hobble, North..

HOBBETY-HOY. Neither man nor boy; a young man between both. North.

HOBBIL, or HOBGOBBIN. A natural fool, a blockhead; North.

HOBGOBLIN. An apparition, fairy, or spirit. North.

HOBHALD. A foolish clown. North.

HOB-NOB (sometimes pronounced **HAB-NAB**). At a venture, rashly. North.

HOBTHRUSH. An hobgoblin, called sometimes Robin Goodfellow. North. See **HOBTHRUST**.

HOBTHRUST, or rather HOB O' T'HURST. A spirit, supposed to haunt woods only. North.

HOCKER-HEADED. Fretful, passionate. Kent.

HODDY. Well, pleasant, in good spirits. I'm pretty hoddy; South.

HODMANDOD. A shell snail. South.

HOG. A sheep of a year old. North. Sometimes called hoggel.

H O R

HOG. To hog; to carry on the back. North.

HOGGETS. Hog-colts; colts of a year old. Hampsh.

HOIT. An aukward boy. North.

HOLE. Hollow, deep. An hole-deep; a deep dish; opposed to shallow. North.

HOLLEN. The hollen is a wall about two yards and a half high, used in dwelling-houses to secure the family from the blasts of wind rushing in when the heck is open: to this wall, on that side next to the hearth, is annexed a sconce or skreen of wood or stone.

HOLLOW MEAT. Poultry; opposed to butchers meat.

HOLMES. Low lands near a river. North.

HOLT. A wood. South.

HOLY-BY-ZONT. A ridiculous figure. North.

HOLY-WAKE. A bonfire. Glouc.

HOG. He; but in the North-West parts of England most frequently used for she.

HOOD. The back of the fire. North.

HOOLY. Tenderly. North.

HOOP. A measure, containing a peck, or a quarter of a strike. North.

HOPPET. A little basket, chiefly for holding seed-corn, worn by the husbandmen, in sowing, at their backs; whence a man with protuberant buttocks is compared to a man accoutered with a hoppet, and styled hoppet-arsed, vulgarly hopper-arsed. North.

HOPPLED. Having the feet or legs tied together so as only to walk by short steps. North.

HOPPY. To hop or caper. Exm.

HORNICLE. A hornet. South.

HORRY. Mouldy; perhaps from hoary. Exm.

HOR-

H O U

HORSAM and HUNGIL MONEY. A small tax, which is still paid (though the intention of it has long since ceased) by the townships on the North side of the vale, and within the lathe or wapentake, of Pickering, for horsemen and hounds kept for the purpose of driving off the deer of the forest of Pickering from the corn-fields which bordered upon it. When that field of a given township which lay next the forest was fallow, no tax was due from it that year: and though this forest has long been thrown open, or disforested, and the common fields now inclosed, the "sauf year" (calculating every third year) is still exempt from this imposition. North.

HORSE-BRAMBLES. Briars; wild rose. North.

HORSE-KNOPS. Heads of knapweed. North.

HORT. Hurt. He horts me tediously indeed. Kent.

HOSE, or HAWZE. To hug or embrace. North.

HOST-HOUSE. A farmer's inn at market. North.

HOTAGOE. To move nimbly; spoken of the tongue.

You hotagoe your tongue. South.

HOTS. A sort of paniers to carry turf or slate in. North.

HOVE. Swoln, as cheefes. Glouc.

HOVER. To stay or stop. North. Also to pack lightly, in order to defraud in measure. The hop-pickers in Kent, who are paid by the basket, lay them lightly in for that purpose: this is called hovering them.

HOVER-GROUND. Light ground. South.

HOUSE. The house; the room called the hall. North.

HOUSEN. Houses. Berks. Saxon.

HOUSE-PLACE. The common room in a farm-house. North.

HOUT. A negative; as nay. North.

H U N

HOuze. To houze; to lade as water. North.

How. A narrow iron rake without teeth. C.

How. A round hillock, artificial or natural; a tumulus.
North.

Howdy. A midwife. North.

Howking. Digging. North.

Howlet. A Jenny or Madge howlet; an owl.

How-seeds. The husks of oats. North.

Hozer. To be badly off. -Exm.

Hoyt. A natural, or simpleton. North.

HubblesheW. A riotous assembly. North.

Huck-muck. A little tiny fellow (thick, stubbed). Exm.

Hucksheens. The hocks or hams. Exm.

Hud. The husk of a nut or walnut. To hud; to take
off the husk. Glouc.

Huff. Light paste, inclosing fruit or meat whilst stew-
ing; so called from its huffing or puffing up in the
operation. This paste is generally made with yeast.
Glouc. In Wiltshire it signifies strong beer.

Huffil. A finger-bag.

Hufil. A woodpecker.

Huffle. A merry meeting. Kent.

Huffler, or Hoveler. One that carries off fresh pro-
visions to ships. Kent.

Huke. The huckle-bone or hip. North.

Hull. A place to put calves or swine in. North.

Hullet, i. e. Howlet. An owl. North.

Hulver. Holly. Norf.

Hum. To throw any thing; as a stone. North.

Humbled. Hornless; spoken of cattle. North.

Hummer. To begin to neigh. South.

Hummer. To make a low rumbling noise. North.

Hunch. A great hunch; a piece of bread. South.

HUNCH-

J A C

HUNCHET. A diminutive of hunch.

HUNNIEL. A miserable, covetous fellow. North.

HURDER. An heap of stones. North.

HURE. Hair. North.

HURKLE. To shudder. North.

HURPLE. To hurple; to stick up the back, as cattle under a hedge in cold weather. North.

HURRY. A small load of hay or corn. Norf.

HUSHING. Shuffling and shrinking up one's shoulders.
Exm.

HUSSER AND A SQUENCHER. A dram of gin and a pot of beer. Suffex.

HUSTLE. To hoist or shrug up the shoulders.

HUTCH. An hoard. North. In Kent, hutch signifies a small cart.

HUTHERIKIN-LAD. A ragged youth, between boy and man. Durham.

HUZZIN. An husk. North.

HYLE. Twelve sheaves of corn. West.

HYPE. To hype at one; to make mouths at, or affront one. An ox apt to push with his horns is said to hype.
North.

HYVIN. Ivy. North.

J.

JACK. Half a pint. Yorksh.

JACKET-A-WAD. An ignis fatuus. Exm.

JACK-O-LEGS. A clasp knife. See JOCTALEGS.

JACK-

J I M

JACK-SHARP-NAILS. A prickle-back; called also, in Middlesex, a strickle-back. Derbysh.

JAG. A parcel or load of any thing, whether on a man's back, or in a carriage. Norf.

JANNOCK. Oaten-bread made into great loaves. North.

JARBLED. Daggled. North.

JAM. A vein of marl or clay. To jam; to render firm by treading, as cattle do land they are foddered on. Norf.

JARR. The door stands a-jarr; i. e. the door stands half open. Norf.

JASTRING. See **GASTERING.** North.

JAUM (of the door or window). The door-post, or side-front of a window. North. From jamb, leg.

JAUP. To jaup; to make a noise like liquor agitated in a close vessel.

JAUP. To jaup; to jumble or mix together, as the sediment with the clear of bottled liquor. North.

ICCLES. Ificles. North.

ICE-BONE. A rump of beef. Norf.

JENNY-BALK. A small beam near the roof of a house. North.

JENNY-CRONE. A crane. North.

JENNY-CRUDLE. A wren. South.

JENNY-HULET or **HOWLET.** An owl. Yorksh.

JEWEL. The starling of a wooden bridge.

I'FAKINS. In faith; an asseveration. North.

JILL, or **GILL.** A pint. Yorksh.

ILK. Each, every; as "ilk other house." North.

ILL. To ill; to reproach. North.

ILT, or **ELT.** A spayed sow. Exm.

JIMMERS. Jointed hinges. North.

IMP.

, J O U

IMP. An eke placed under a bee-hive.

INDER (India). An inder; a great quantity. He is worth an inder of money. I have laid an inder of loads of gravel in my yard. Norf.

INEAR, or NEAR. The kidney. North.

ING. A common pasture or meadow. North.

INGLE. Fire or flame. North.

INKLING. A desire; also a hint. North.

INNOB-BARLEY. Such barley as is sown the second crop after the ground is fallowed.

INOO. Presently. North.

INSENSE. To make a man understand a thing. I could na insense him; I could not make him comprehend it.

INTERMITTING. The ague. North. He has gotten an intermitting.

INWARDS. The inwards of a hog; the entrails, chitterlings, &c. Glouc. and Norf.

JOB. A piece of labour, undertaken at a stated price. Norf.

JOBET. A small quantity, commonly of hay or straw. Hampsh. Called, in Gloucestershire, Jobbel.

JOCKTALEGS. A clasp knife. North. and Scotl. Probably from Jock-of-Liege. Liege formerly supplied Scotland with cutlery.

JOGGLE, To shake gently. North.

JOIST. Summering cattle. From agiste. North.

JOLL. To joll; to job with the beak. See how that rook jolls for worms. Norf.

JOR. To jostle or push. North.

JOSSEL. An hedge-podge. North.

JOUK-COAT. A great coat. North.

JOUNCE. A jolt, or shake. A jouncing trot; a hard, rough trot. Norf.

JOUR.

K E E

- JOUP.** To shake up, or tofs to and fro. North.
JOURNEY. Half a day's work at plough or harrow. Norf.,
IRE. Iron. Berksh.
IRNING, or YEARNING. Rennet. North.
ISE, EES, ICH. I. Devonsh.
ISSES. Earth worms. Hampsh.
ITEM. A hint. North.
JUGGLEMEAR. A quagmire. West.
JUNK. A singular or favourite dish. Glouc.
JURNUT. An earth-nut; *bulbo castanum*. North.
JU-UM. Empty. North.
-

K.

- K AELPIE.** A supposed spirit of the waters. Scotl.
KALE, or KEAL. Broth, pottage. North.
KALE-POT. Pottage-pot. North.
KAZZARDLY. Unlucky. Kazzardly cattle; cattle sub-
 ject to casualties or death. North.
KEALE. A cold or cough. Linc.
KECKER. The gullet. Berksh.
KEDGE. Brisk, lively. South.
KEDGE. To fill one's self with meat. North.
KEDGEBELLY. A glutton. North.
KEE. Kine, or cows. Exm.
KEEPING-ROOM. A sitting room. Norf.
KEEVE. A large vessel to ferment liquors in. Devonsh.
KEEVE.

K E T

- KEEVE.** To keeve a cart; to overthrow it. North.
- KEIL.** A keil of hay; a cock of hay. North.
- KELKS.** A beating; blows. I gave him two or three good kelks. Also the row of a fish. North.
- KELTER, or KILTER.** Frame, order, condition. North.
Hence helters-kelter, a corruption of helter, to hang, and kelter, order; i. e. hang order, or in defiance of order. In good kelter; in good case or condition.
- KEN.** To know, as also to observe at a distance. I ken him afar off. North. Out of ken; out of sight.
- KENNING.** A measure. North.
- KENSPECK.** A thing known by some striking mark. North.
- KENSPECKED.** Marked or branded for distinction. North.
- KEP.** To retch; or heave, as being ready to vomit. Also to catch a ball. North.
- KEP.** A cap. Exm.
- KEPPEN.** To hoodwink. North.
- KERLE.** A kerle of veal or mutton, a loin of those meats.
- KERN.** A churn. North.
- KERN-BABY.** An image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers to their mell-supper, or harvest home. North.
- KERN-MILK.** Butter-milk.
- KERNELS.** Grains of wheat.
- KERPING.** Finding fault, carping. Exm.
- KERSE.** The furrow made in a board by the saw. South.
- KESLOP.** The stomach of a calf. North.
- KESTER.** Christopher. North.
- KESMAS.** Christmas. North.
- KETTY.** Nasty. A ketty cur; a nasty or dirty fellow. North.

KEY-

K I Z

KEY-BEER. Ale, or a better sort of beer, kept under lock and key. Kent.

KEYLD. A spring.

KICKLE, or KITTLE. Uncertain, fickle. North.

KID. A small faggot of brush-wood. North.

KIDNEY. A manner of tying the students hair at Oxford.

KIE. Cows. The plural of Coo. North.

KILLER. A small shallow tub, a cooler. Norf.

KILPS. Pot-hooks. North.

KIMNEL, or KEMLIN. A powdering-tub. North.

KIN. A chop in the hand. North.

KIND. Intimate. North.

KINK. Over-twisted thread running into knots is said to kink. Var.

KINK. A fit or convulsion, as of laughter. To kink, as spoken of children, when their breath is long stopped through eager crying or laughing. Hence the kink-cough, called also the chin-cough. North.

KIST. A chest. North.

KIT. A milking-pail, like a churn, with two ears and a cover. North.

KITCHEN. To kitchen, to use thriftily. North.

KITCHINESS-BREAD. Thin, soft, oat-cakes, made of thin batter. North.

KIDCROW. A place for keeping a sucking calf. Chesh.

KITE. A vulgar name for the belly. North.

KITTE-PACKS. A kind of buskins.

KITTLE. To tickle. North.

KITTLEISH. Ticklish. North.

KITLING. A young cat or kitten. North.

KIVE I. Quoth I. North.

KIZEN'D. Dried up. North.

Klick.

K Y R

Klick. To klick up; to catch up. Linc.

Klutsen. To shake. North.

Knack. To speak finely or affectedly. North.

Knacker. A nick-name for a collier's horse. Glouc.

Knacker. See **NACKER**.

Knap. A knoll, a rising ground. Glouc.

Knarle. To gnaw. North.

Knightle-man. An active or skilful man. North.

Knoll. A little round hill, the top of a hill or mountain. North.

Knolles. Turnips. Kent.

Knop. A washing-tub. North.

Knot. Polled, hornless; spoken of sheep and cattle. Glouc. See **NOT**.

Knor, or Knurer. A short stubbed, dwarfish man. Metaphor from a knot in a tree. In the South we use the diminutive knurle in the same sense.

Knucher. To giggle, to chatter. Surrey.

Kony-thing. A fine thing; perhaps canny. North. See **CANNY**.

Kuss. A kiss. North.

Kye. Cows. North.

Kyrk. Church. North.

Kyrk-master. Church-warden. North.

L A N

L.

LABB. A blabb; one that cannot keep a secret. Exm.

LACK. To dispraise. South.

LACKEE. To be wanting from home. Exm.

LAD. A boy, youth, or young man. North.

LAGGER. A narrow strip of ground. Glouc.

LAID. Just frozen. When water is slightly frozen, it is said to be laid. Norf.

LAIDLY. Ugly, loathsome, foul. North.

LAIER. Soil, dung. Essex and Suff.

LAIRLY. A disagreeable person. North.

LAIT. To seek any thing hidden. North.

LAKE. To play. From the Saxon, laikan.

LAKE-WAKE. Watching a dead body. North.

LAMME. To beat. North.

LAMPS'D. Lamed, or hurt. Exm.

LAND. A division in ploughing. North.

LAND, or LANT. Urine. To lant or leint ale; to put urine into it to make it strong. North.

LANDMEND. Levelling ground with a shovel after wheat is sown. Glouc.

LANEING. They will give no lancing; i. e. they will divulge it. North.

LANGLED. Having the legs coupled together at a small distance. North.

LANGOT (of the shoe). The strap of the shoe. North.

LANG-SETTLE. A bench like a settee. North.

LANTORN. At a distance. North. Lointain, Fr.

LAPE.

L E A

LAPE. To walk aukwardly. North.

LAKE, or LAIR. Learning, scholarship. North.

LARE. A quagmire. North.

LARGESS. A bounty. The reapers in Essex and Suffolk ask all passengers for a largess; and, when any money is given to them, all shout together, Largess! largess!

LASHY, or LASH. Very wet; as, cold lashy weather. Norf.

LASS. A girl, or young woman. North.

LASTER, or LAWTER. Thirteen eggs, to set a hen. Also the coming-in of the tide. North.

LATE. Slow. North.

LATH. Slow, tedious. Also a latch. North.

LATCHING. Infecting. North. In Norfolk, latching signifies catching, as water.

LATHE. A barn. Also ease or rest. North.

LATHED and OVERBELATHED. Strongly pressed, or entreated over and over. Used also in the Exmore dialect.

LATHING. Entreating, invitation. Dunna look for lathing; don't want entreating. North.

LAVE. The lave; the remainder, or leaving. North.

LAWFUL. Oh lawful case! an interjection. Derbysh.

LAWN. An open space in the midst of a wood. North.

LAYE. The same as Lowe. In the North, the flame of a fire; but more particularly used for the flame of charcoal; or any other burnt coal.

LAZY. Naught, bad.

LEA. A scythe. North.

LE-ACH. Hard work; which causes le-ache in the workmen's joints: frequently used by the Northern miners. North.

L E E

LEAD. To lead; to carry in carts, &c. as corn and hay.
North.

LEADDEN, or LIDDEN. A noise, or din. North.

LEAK. To play like children. North.

LEAN. To lean nothing; to conceal nothing. North.

LEAP. A large deep basket; a chaff basket. North.

LEAP, or LIB. Half a bushel. Suffex. In Essex, a lib is a basket for carrying seed-corn.

LEAR. To learn. North.

LEARY. Empty. Dorseth.

LEASE. A cow-leafe; a cow pasture. West. Perhaps lees. Also a small piece of ground of two or three acres. Essex and Suffolk.

LEASE, or LEEZE. To glean. South and West.

LEASING. Picking up the corn left by the reapers, &c. called in some counties gleaning. Glouc.

LEATH. A barn. North.

LEATH. Ceasing; intermission: as, no leath of pain; no intermission from pain. North.

LEATHER. To beat. I'll leather you heartily. North.

LEAVE. The first offer. North.

LEAVETAIL. Being a great want of, or demand for. North.

LECK-ON. Pour on more liquor. Perhaps from leek. North.

LEE, or LEW. Calm; under the wind; shelter. South.

LEECH-WAY. The path in which the dead are carried to be buried. Exm.

LEEF, or LIVE. Willingly. I had as leef not go. South.

LE-BGGING. Waddling. North.

LEEM. To furnish the rock of the spinning-wheel with line; also to free nuts from their husks. North.

LEENY. Alert, active.

LEER.

L I F

LEER. A barn. North.

LEER. Empty. Wilts. A leer waggon; an empty waggon. In the Exmore dialect, leery.

LEES. A common. Oldwives Lees, &c. Kent.

LEET. A three or four way leet; a place where three or four ways meet. South.

LEETEN. You pretend to be. Chesh. You are not so mad as you leeten you.

LEETHWAKE. Limber, pliable. North.

LEEVE. Willingly. A word of indifference. "Aa'd as leeve gang as stay. North.

LEGGET. A tool used by reed-thatchers. Norf.

LEITS. Nomination to offices in election; often used in Archbp. Spotswood's History. North,

LEP. To fold up. North.

LERCH. To sharp or trick out of. North.

LESTAL. Saleable; that weighs well in hand, that is heavy in lifting. North.

LETCB, or LECH. A vessel for holding ashes, for the process of making lye for washing a buck. South.

LEYLANDS. Lands in a common field laid down to grafs, which under that circumstance are said to lie ley. North.

LIB. To lib; to castrate. A libber; a sow-gelder. North.

LIBBET. A great cudgel, used to knock down fruit from the trees, and to throw at cocks. Kent.

LICK. To beat. North and South.

LIDS. Way or manner; as, thus-lids and that-lids, in this manner or that manner. North.

LIEVER. Rather. North. From the Saxon.

LIFT. A stile that may be opened like a gate. Norf.

LIFT-GATE. A gate without hinges, being lifted into notches in the posts. Norf.

L O B

LIG. To lie, Lig ye down there; lie down there. North.

LIKE. Wanting to do a thing; as, like to make water. North.

LILE. Little. North.

LIMBERS. Thills, or shafts. Berksh.

LIMMERS. A pair of shafts. Also an epithet, meaning base, low. North.

LINCH. A hamlet, generally on the side of a hill. Glouc.

LINCH-PIN, or INCH-PIN. The penis of a stag. Shropsh.

LINE. Flax. North.

LING. Heath; Hether. North.

LINGEY. Limber. North.

LINKS. Sauages. Suffolk.

LIPIN. To forewarn. South.

LIPPEY. Moist, wet. A lippey season, or ground. West.

LISH. Stout and active. North.

LISK, or LASK. The flank. North.

LIT. To colour or dye.

LITE. A lite; a few, or little. North.

LITE ON. To lite on; to rely on: also to wait. North.

LITH. Limber. North.

LITHE. To lithe the pot; i. e. to stir the meal into the gulls or hasty-pudding; also to listen. North.

LITHER. Lazy, idle, slothful. North.

LITHING. Thickening of liquors. North.

LITTEN, or LITEN. A garden. North. The church-litten; the church-yard. North and South.

LITTOCKS. Rags and tatters. Berksh.

LIZEN'D. Lizen'd corn; q. lessened, lank, or shrunk corn. South.

LOBLOLLY. An odd mixture of spoon-meat. Exm.

On board of the ships of war, water-gruel is called lob-

L O P

loblolly, and the surgeon's servant or mate the loblolly-boy.

LOBSTER. A stote. Norf.

LOBSTROUS-LOUSE. A wood-louse. North.

LOCK. A small parcel of any thing. North.

LOCK ! An exclamation of surprize ; as, what ! hey-day !
Exm.

LODE. A ford. Glouc.

LOE. A little round hill, or a great heap of stones. North.

LOERT ; q. Lord. Gaffer. Lady, Gammer. Used in the Peak of Derbyshire.

LOFF. Low. Exm.

LOGGIN. A truss of long straw. North.

LOKE. A close narrow lane. Norf.

LOMEY. A spoiled child. Devonsh.

LONG. Great ; as, a long price ; also tough. North.

LONG. Long it hither ; reach it hither. North.

LONG-CRIPPLE. A viper. Exm.

LONNING. Lame. North.

LONT-FIGS. Figs. Berksh.

LOOAN, or LOOANIN. A lane. North.

LOOK. A small quantity. North.

LOOM. A tool or instrument in general : any utensil ; as a tub. Chesh.

LOOP. A rail of pales or bars joined together like a gate, and moveable at pleasure. South. Also, in the North, a hinge of a door.

LOOZE. A hog-stye. Exm.

LOP. A flea. North.

LOPE. To leap. North.

LOPPER'D-MILK. Sour, curdled milk. A lopper'd slut.
North.

Loss

L O W

LOSSET. A large, flat, wooden dish, not much unlike a voider. North.

LOUKING. Gawky, aukward. North.

LOUND. Calm ; out of the wind. North.

LOUP. To leap. North.

LOURDY. Sluggish. From the French word, lourd.

Dr. Heylin, in his Geography, will have Lourdon, for a sluggish lazy fellow, to be derived from Lord Dane ; for that the Danes, when they were masters here, were distributed singly into private houses, and each called Lord Dane, who lorded it there, and lived such a slothful, idle life.

LOUSTREE. To loustree ; to work hard. Exm.

LOUT. An heavy, idle fellow. North.

LOWCE. Loose ; freed from servitude. North.

LOWE. Flame. A lilly-lowe, or ballibleiz ; a comfortable blaze. To make a lowe ; to stir the fire, in order to make it blaze. West.

LOWER. A lever. Norf.

LOWFS. Low grounds adjoining the Woulds. Yorksh.

LOWING. Piling up one thing on another. Exm.

LOWK. To weed. To lowk corn ; perhaps to look for, and take out the weeds. North.

LOWLE. A lowle-eared pig ; a thick, heavy-eared pig. Wiltsh.

LOWLE. To carry a heavy weight in one's arms. Exm.

She was lowling along a child as big as herself. Middl.

LOWN, or LOON. A vulgar rustic ; a heavy, stupid fellow. North.

LOWND. See LUN.

LOWT. To cringe, or bow down the body. They were very low in their lowtings. North:

LUSE.

L Y T

- LUFFE.** The open hand. North.
- LUGG.** A pole or perch. Also used in Gloucestershire for any long pole.
- LUGGS.** Ears. North.
- LUM.** A woody valley. North.
- LUM:** A deep pool.
- LUMPER.** To stumble. A lumpering horse; a stumbling horse. West.
- LUMPS.** Barn-floor bricks.
- LUN, or LEWE.** Under cover or shelter. Under the lun or lewe of a hedge. West.
- LUNCHEON.** A meal between dinner and supper. Var.
- LUNCH-TIME;** i. e. Luncheon-time. Hampsh.
- LUNDGE.** To lean on any thing. Exm.
- LUNGEOUS.** Spiteful, mischievous. Derby and Leicest.
- LUNG-SADLE, or SETTLE.** A long form, with a back and arms, usually placed in the chimney corner of a farm-house. North.
- LURE.** A sore on the hoof of a cow, cured by cutting it cross-ways. West.
- LYMPTWIGG.** A lapwing. Exm.
- LYNCHETT.** A green balk, or interval, to divide lands. South.
- LYRING and LACK.** A gutter washed by the tide of the sea shore. North.
- LYTHEE.** Lythee there now; i. e. Look thee there now: an exclamation of wonder.

M A R

M.

MAB. A flattern. To mab; to dress in a careless, flatternly manner. North.

MABBIERS. Chickens. Cornw.

MAD. An earth-worm. Essex. From the German, Maden.

MADDLE. To be fond of. She maddles after that fellow; she is fond of that fellow. North.

MAIN. Very. Main good; very good. Also the chief. Madam's the main; i. e. Madam is the chief or ruler. C.

MAINSWEAR. To mainswear; to swear falsely. North.

MAIZ. A kind of large, light hay-basket. North.

MAKE. A match or equal. North.

MAKERLY. Tolerable. North.

MAKE-WEIGHT. A small candle thrown in to complete the pound. North.

MALLS. The measles. Exm.

MAM-SWORN. Perjured. North.

MANG. A mash of bran, or malt. North.

MANTLE. To embrace kindly. North.

MAR. A mere or small lake. North.

MARL. A marvel or wonder. Exm.

MARLIN. The vulgar pronunciation of Maudlin or Magdalene. Marlin College. Maudlin College, Oxford.

MARROW. A fellow, or companion. Exm. These gloves or shoes are not marrows; i. e. are not fellows. North.

MAR-

M E E

MARTLEMAS-BEEF. Beef dried in the chimney, like bacon; so called, because it is usual to kill the beef for this purpose about the feast of St. Martin, November the eleventh. Eff. and Suff.

MASS. Acorns. (Maft.) Exm.

MASHELSON. A mixture of wheat and rye; meslin.

MAUF. A brother in law. North.

MAUKS, MAKES, MADOCKS. Whims or maggots. North.

MAUL. A Beetle. North.

MAULS. Mallows. North.

MAUM. Mellow, attended with a degree of dryness. North.

MAUM. To Maum. To handle, or smear about any thing eatable. Various.

MAUND. A hand-basket with two lids. North.

MAUNDY. Abusive, saucy. Hence maundering. Glouc.

MAUR, or MORE. A root. A strawberry-maur, or more. See MORE. Glouc. Perhaps hence the word mored for rooted.

MAUSE. To ponder upon, to gaze at, to admire. North.

MAWKIN. A bunch of rags used for cleansing the oven.

MAWKS. Maggots; also a flattern. North.

MAWKY. Magotty. North.

MAY-BLOOM. The hawthorn.

MAZARDS. Black cherries. Glouc.

MAZ'D, or MAZED. Mad. Exm. A mazed-man; a crazy or mad-man.

MEAG, or MEAK. A pea-hook. Essex.

MEAUGH. My meaugh; my brother-in-law.

MEEALIN. An oven-broom. North.

MEALS.

M E W

- MEALS.** Mould, earth, soil. North.
- MEANS.** Property, estate; he is of no trade, but lives by his means. Common to North and South.
- MEANTED.** Thought or dreamt, apprehended. North.
- MEATCHLEY.** Perfectly well. South.
- MEATH.** Option, preference. Linc.
- MEATY.** Fleishy but not fat. Norf.
- MEEDLESS.** Unruly. North.
- MEER.** A ridge of land between different properties in a common field. Glouc.
- METE, or MEAT.** Measure. North.
- MEETERLY, MEETHERLY, MEEDERLY.** Handsomely, modestly. North.
- MELL, or MAUL.** A wooden mallet or beetle. North.
- MELL-SUPPER.** A supper and merry-making, dancing, &c. given by the farmers to their servants on the last day of reaping the corn, or harvest-home. North.
- MELSH.** Modest, damp, drizzling. Melsh weather. North.
- MENY.** A family; from the ancient French word *mesnie*.
- MENSE.** Decency, credit.
- MENSEFULL.** Comely, graceful, creditable. North.
- MERGIN.** The mortar or cement of old walls. Norf.
- MERRYBAUKS.** A cold posset. North.
- MERRY-TOTTER.** A see-saw, or board poised on a prop; called also a titter-tatter, for children. North.
- Mess.** By the mels, by the mafs. An oath. Derb. and Lanc.
- MET.** A strike, or four pecks. North.
- MEWS.** Mofs. Exm.

MEWS.

M I R

Mews. A general name in London for stables, from the Mews at Charing Cross, formerly the place where the King's hawks, as well as horses were kept.

MICHERS. Thieves, pilferers. Norf.

MICKLE. Much. North.

MIDDEN. A dunghill. North.

MIDGE. A small gnat. North.

MIF, or MEN. Them. e. g. put min up; i. e. put them up. Exm.

MIFFY. A nick name for the Devil. Glouc.

MILKNESSE. A dairy. North.

MILL-HOLMS. Watery places about a mill-dam. North.

MILNER. A miller. North.

MILWYN. Greenfish. Lanc.

MIMMAM. A bog. Berksh.

MING. To ming at one; to remind, give warning, or allude to a thing. North.

MING-WORT. Wormwood. North.

MINGINATOR. One that makes fret-work. It is a rustic word, used in some parts of Yorkshire, corrupted, perhaps, from engine.

MINNIS. A common. Kent. Swinfield Minnis, &c. Kent.

MINT. To mint at a thing, to aim at it, or to have a desire for it. North. In the West it is also used to signify resembling; a do mint the veather o'un mortally; he resembles his father greatly.

MINTS. Mites. Glouc.

MIRE-BANK. A separation. Norf.

MIRE-DRUM. A bittern. Norf.

MIRK'D, or MERK'D. To be troubled or disturbed in mind. South.

M O R

- MISAGIFT.** Mistaken, misgiven. South.
- MISCREED.** Descried. North.
- MISKEN.** A dunghill.
- MISLIPPEN'D.** Disappointed. Yorksh.
- MISTALL.** A cow-house. North.
- MISTECHT.** That has got an ill-habit, property, or custom; as a mistecht horse, perhaps misteach'd, for mistaught, ill broken. North.
- MIXHILL.** A dunghill. Kent.
- MIZZY.** A quagmire. North.
- MODHER, MODDER, or MAUTHER.** A young girl. Frequently applied to mares, cows, and other female animals. Norf. and Suff.
- MOIDER.** To puzzle, perplex. North. See Moyther.
- MOKE.** The mesh of a net. Also wicker-work, perhaps from the resemblance to the meshes of a net. Norf.
- MOLESHAG.** A caterpillar. Glouc.
- MOLTER.** The toll of a mill. North.
- MOP.** A statute-fair for hiring of servants. Glouc.
- MOOCH.** To play the truant. Blackberry-mooching, to play the truant in order to gather blackberries. Glouc.
- MOOR-PAWMS.** Moor-palms. Flowers of the *Carex* tribe. North.
- MORE.** A hill. Hence the hilly parts of Staffordshire are called the Morelands. North. More, or Maur, in Gloucestershire, signifies a root; as a strawberry-more.
- MOREING-AX.** An ax for grubbing up the roots of trees. Glouc.
- MORGAN.** A weed growing among corn. Hants.
- MORT, or MOT.** Many, abundance, a multitude. A mort of money, apples, men, &c. Kent.

MORTAL.

M U C

MORTAL, MORTACIOUS, MORTALLY. Indeed. Very.

A mortal good doctor, mortacious wholesome. Kent.

MORTAR. Loamy soil beaten up with water, formerly used in building ordinary walls, in contradiction to lime and sand, or cement. North.

MOSEY. Mealy, a mosey apple. Glouc.

MOPPING AND POPPING ABOUT. A fantastical and conceited carriage. North.

MOSKER. To rot. A mosker'd tooth ; a rotten, or decayed tooth. North.

MOUCH. To pilfer. Berksh.

MOULD. To mould or mow'd, to spread or level mole hills. North.

MOULDE-RAT. A mole. Bedf.

MOULD-WARP. The same. From the Low Dutch, worpen, to cast forth, and molde earth. North.

MOUNDS. Field fences of every kind. Glouc.

MOY. Muggy, also demure, perhaps close. North.

MOYLE. A mule. Exm. To moyley, or moyle and toil, to labor hard like a mule.

MOYTHERD. Confounded, tired out. Glouc.

MOYS. To moys, to thrive ; spoken of crops and stock, also in general sense, as " he muddles on, but does not moys." Norf.

MOZE. A moss, that is, a lake overgrown with weeds, &c. North.

MUCH, or MULCH. Straw, half rotten. South.

MUCK. Moist, wet. Lincolnshire. Elsewhere muck signifies dung or straw laid to rot, which is usually very moist, whence wet as muck.

MUCKINGER, or MUCKINDER. A handkerchief. North.

MUCK-MIDDEN. A dunghill. North.

M U X

MUCKSHUT. The dusk of the evening. Glouc.

MUCKSON UP TO THE HUCKSON. Dirty up to the knuckles. South.

MUD-SHEEP. Sheep of the Old large Tees-water breed. North.

MUFFS. Mitts. North.

MUGGARD. Sullen. Exm.

MUGGOTS. Chitterlings; Also a calf's pluck. Exm.

Muggetty-pye, a pye made of a calf's entrails. Cornw.

MUGWORT. Wormwood. North.

MUIR, or MURE-HEARTED. Tender-hearted. Suff.

MULLOCK. Dirt or rubbish. North.

MULLOCK. A heap of ashes or rubbish, called rubble. Glouc.

MULL. To mull, to pull and tumble one about. Exm.

MUN. Must. I mun go; I must go. North.

MUNG. Food for chickens.

MUNG, To mix. Worcest. Mung-corn bread, bread made of mixed corn, as wheat and rye.

MUNGER. To mutter to oneself, or murmur. Shropsh.

MUMMY. Mother. Norf.

MURK. Dark. North.

MURKINS. In the dark. North.

MURL. To crumble. North.

MURTH. Abundance. A murth of corn, abundance of corn. North.

MUX, Dirt. Exm.

N.

NAB. The summit of a rock or mountain. North.

NACKER. A harness-maker. Norf.

NACKING. i. e. necking, an handkerchief. Cornw.

NAFFIN. A simple person; one almost an idiot. North.

NAIL. A nail of beef, eight pounds. South.

NAN. Annon. Various.

NANTIPIE. A magpie. North.

NAPE or NEPE. A piece of wood that hath three feet, used to support the fore part of a loaded waggon. North.

NAPKIN. A pocket handkerchief. North.

NARLE. A hard swelling on the neck, arising from a cold. Glouc. Narle is likewise a term for a knot in an oak, thence stiled a narly oak. A narle is also a knot in a tangled skein of silk or thread.

NAR-SIN. Never since. North.

NAST. Foulness; weeds in a fallow. Glouc.

NAT. A straw mattrafs. North.

NAUNT. Aunt. North.

NAUPE and NEVIL. To strike or beat. North.

NAY. No. A nay-word; a catch, or by-word. North.

NEAF. The fist. North.

NEAM. Uncle. North.

NEARRE. Lincoln. In use for nether. Ab A. S.

Nerran, Posterior.

NEB, or NIB. The nose or mouth. Also the beak of a bird. North.

N I G

- NECKABOUT.** A woman's neck handkerchief. North.
- NEEALD.** A needle. Exm.
- NEEVE, or NEIFE.** A fist. North.
- NEEZLED.** A little intoxicated with liquor. North.
- NEIFE-FULL.** A handful. North.
- NEMIS.** Left, for fear. Suff. Mauther, gang the gri-zen into the vaunceroof, bring my hat from off the spurket, ding the door after you, nemis the cat should get in, and eat the funcate. Girl, girl, go up stairs into the garret, and fetch my hat from off the peg, shut the door, for fear the cat should get in and eat the dainty.
- NEME.** My meme, my compere, my goffip. North.
- NERLED.** Ill-treated, as by a step-mother. North.
- NESH, or NASH.** Tender. North and South.
- NESP.** To pick off the ends of gooseberries. North.
- NESTLING.** The smallest bird of the nest or clutch. North.
- NETHER.** Lower. Hence the Netherlands, or Lower Lands. North.
- NETTING.** Chamber-lye, urine. North.
- NEWING.** Yeast, or barm. Essex.
- NEXT-WAY.** The nearest way. North.
- NI, NI!** An exclamation expressing amazement on seeing any one finely dressed. North.
- NICE.** Clever, agreeable, fine, applied to any thing. C.
- NICKERING.** Neighing. North.
- NICKER-PECKER.** A woodpecker. North.
- NIDDICK.** The nape of the neck. Exm.
- NIFLE.** To pilfer articles of small value. North.
- NIGGARDS.** Iron cheeks to a grate. North.
- NIGH.** To nigh a thing, to be close to it, to touch it. North.
- NIGLER.** One who is clever and dextrous. North.

NIM.

N O T

NIM. To take up hastily. North.

NINNIWATCH. A longing desire or expectation of a thing. Exm.

NIP. To pinch with the fingers or nails, North.

A NIP. A neat, thrifty, or rather penurious housewife. Norf.

NITCH, or NIDGE. A nitch of hay or corn, a small quantity, less than a jobbet. Hampsh.

NITHERED. Starved with cold.

NITHING. Much valuing; sparing of. He is nithing of his pains. North.

NITTLE. Handy, neat, handsome. North.

NOBBUT. Only. North.

NOCKLE or KNOCKLE. A mallet or beetle. Norf.

NOG. Ale.

NOGGIN. A little pot or piggin, holding about a pint. North.

NONCE. He did it for the nonce; he did it designedly, or on purpose. North and South.

NOOK. A corner. The toll-nook; the corner of the market-place where the toll used to be taken. North.

NOONINGS. Workmens dinner. Norf.

NOPE. A small blow or stroke. North.

NOR. Than. More nor I; more than I. North.

NOSE-GIGG. A toe-piece on a shoe. Exm.

NOT. Smooth, polled, or shorn. Not-sheep; sheep without horns. Essex. That field is not; that field is well tilled. Berksh.

NOT. A game used in Gloucestershire; where the parties, ranged on opposite sides, with each a bat in their hands, endeavour to strike a ball to opposite goals. The game is called Not, from the ball being made of a knotty piece of wood.

NOTE.

O N E

NOTE. To push, strike, or gore with the horns, as a bull or ram. North.

NOUGHT. Nothing. Nought good to; good for nothing. North.

NOWT. Neats; i. e. Cows and oxen.

NOWT-HERD. A neat-herd. North.

NUB or NUDGE. To give a person an hint or signal by a private touch with the hand, elbow, or foot. North.

NUNCHEON. The same as luncheon. Berks.

NUSH'D. Starved in bringing up. South.

O.

OAF. A foolish fellow. North and South.

OAVIS. The eaves of a house. Exm.

OLD. Great. Here has been old doings; here has been great doings. C.

OLD-LAND. Ground that has lain long untilled, and just ploughed up. North. The same, in Essex, is called New-lands.

OLD-MILK. Skim-milk. North.

OLLET. Fuel; q. d. Ellet. Ab A. S. Ælan. Onælan, accendere. Dan. Eld, ignis.

OLY-PRANCE. Oly-prancing doings. Rude, boisterous merriment. A romping-match. Northampton.

OMY. Mellow. Spoken of land. North.

ONEDER. Tender. See AUNDER.

ON-

O U M

- ON-STAND.** The rent paid by the in-coming to the out-going tenant, for such land as the latter has rightfully cropped before leaving the farm. North.
- ONSTEAD.** A single farm-house. North.
- ORE-LAND.** Ground ploughed up every year. Ground that is loose and open. South.
- OPEN.** Open; not spayed. Spoken of a heifer or sow. Norf.
- ORE, or ORE-WEED.** Sea-weed, or sea-wrac, used for manuring land. South and West.
- ORLING.** A stunted child, or any ill-thriving young stock. North.
- ORANDORNS.** Afternoons drinkings. Corrupted from onedrins. Cumb.
- ORTS.** Fragments of victuals. Don't make or leave orts; don't leave any fragments on your plate. C.
- OSKEN.** An osken of land. A corruption of ox-gang; which in some places contains ten acres, in some more. North.
- Oss.** To try, attempt, endeavour. North.
- OTHERGUESS.** Another sort. Corruption of other-guife. Com.
- OTHERWHILES.** Sometimes. South.
- OVER.** Important, material. Exm. I have an over errand to you.
- OVER-ANUNT.** Opposite. Glouc.
- OVER-GET.** To overtake. He is but a little before; you will soon over-get him. North.
- OVERSWICHT.** An overswicht housewife; i. e. a whore; a ludicrous word. North.
- OUF, or OUF.** An elf. North.
- OUMER.** The shade. North.

OUM

P A I

- OUVERT.** Shaded with trees or buildings. North.
- OUSEN.** Oxen. North.
- OUT, or OAST.** A kiln for drying hops. Kent. Called, in the West, an East.
- OUTEN.** Out of doors. North.
- OUTHOLLING.** Cleansing a ditch for the manure it contains. Norf.
- OUZLE.** A blackbird. North.
- OWERWELT.** A sheep which gets laid on his back in a hollow is said to be owerwelt. North.
- OWL.** To take owl; to be offended, to take amiss. Exm.
- OWNTY.** Empty. Exm.
- OXY.** Ox-like; of mature age; not "steerish." Glouc.
- OX-HOUSE.** An ox or cow stall. Exm.
- OXLIP.** A cowslip. Essex. This flower probably derives its name from its sweetness, compared to the breath or lip of a cow or ox.
- OXTER.** The arm-pit. North.

P.

- PACK-WAY.** A bridle road. Norf.
- PADDLE.** To tipple. Exm.
- PADDOCK, or PADDICK.** A frog. North and South.
- PAIGLE.** A cowslip. North.
- PAILSTAKE.** A bough with many branches, fixed in the ground in the dairy-yard, for hanging milk-pails on. Glouc.

PAIT.

P E E



PAIT. See PATE.

PALCHING. Patching or mending clothes. Also walking slowly. Exm.

PAME. A christening blanket; a mantle. Exm.

PAN. To pan; to close, join together, or agree. Also to frame or proffer as a learner. He pans well. North.

PANCROCK. An earthen pan. Exm.

PANDAL. A prawn. Suffex.

PANK, or PINK. A minnow. North.

PANKIN. Any small earthen jar. North.

PANKING. Panting. Exm.

PANSHON. An earthen bowl. Yorksh.

PARBREAKING. Fretful. Exm.

PARCYAND. The figure &. North.

PARTLET. A woman's ruff. North.

PAR-YARD. Straw-yard; fold-yard. Norf.

PASH. Brains. A mad-path; a mad-brains. Chesh.

PATE. A brock or badger. North. Also a general ludicrous word for a head in many counties.

PAUT. To kick; as, to paut off the bed-clothes. Yorksh.

PAWKY. Arch, cunning, artful. North.

PAX-WAX. The tendon of the neck. Norf.

PAYS. Strokes; threshing, beating. North.

PEALE. To cool. Peale the pot. North.

PEASE-BOLT. Pea-straw. Essex.

PEASEN. Pease. Berksh.

PEASIPOUSE. Peas and beans grown together as a crop. Glouc.

PEE. To look with one eye. North.

PEED. Blind of one eye. North.

PEEK. A prong or pitchfork. Exm.

PEEVISH. Witty, subtle. North.

PEEF.

P I G

- PEFF.** To cough short, and faintly; as sheep. North.
- PELT.** A skin, chiefly a sheep's skin, when the wool is off. Also, in falconry, the skin of a fowl stuffed, or the carcase of a dead fowl, to throw out to a hawk. North and South. Pelt is also used to signify a blow; as, I hit him a pelt. In old English, peltry is used to signify all sorts of woollen stuff.
- PÉN-BAUK.** A beggar's can. North.
- PERRY.** A little cur-dog. North.
- PESCOD-SCALDING.** See SCABBING.
- PESTLE OF PORK.** A leg of pork. Exm.
- PET.** A favourite. A pet lamb; a favourite lamb. A petted child; a favourite, humoured, or indulged child. North.
- PETTED.** Favoured, indulged. North.
- PETTICOAT.** In some places used for a man's waistcoat. Ray.
- PETTLE.** Pettish. North.
- PEW.** The udder of a cow, particularly when dressed. Glouc. Exm. Shall I help you to some of the pew?
- PICK.** To pick up; to vomit. North.
- PICK.** To push or shove, with the arms or body. He pick'd me down. North.
- PICK-ACE.** The ace of diamonds. North.
- PICKS.** Spades. From piques, French. North. In Yorkshire, the suit of diamonds are called Picks.
- PICKSEY.** A fairy. Devonsh.
- PICKSEY-STOOL.** A mushroom. Devonsh.
- PIFLE.** To filch, or pilfer. North.
- PIGGIN.** A little pail or tub, with an erect handle. North.
- PIGLEAVES.** Cotton thistle. North.
- PIGS-LOOSE.** A pigstye. Devonsh.

PIKE;

P L I

PIKE. A stacklet or load cock of hay. North.

PILE (of Gräfs). A blade of gräfs. North.

PILLERDS. Barley. Cornw.

PILMER. A pilmer; a shower of rain, small and thick as dust. Devonsh.

PILN, or PILM. Dust raised by the wind, road-dust. Devonsh.

PINE. It's pine; q. pein; it's difficult. North.

PING. To push. West.

PINGLE. A small craft or pycle. North.

PINGZWILL. A boil. Exm.

PIN-PANNIEBLY FELLOW. A miserable, covetous, suspicious fellow; one who pins up or fastens his paniers and baskets. North.

PIP. To take pip at a thing; to take offence. Exm.

PIPPERIDGES. Barberries. Effex.

PISTERING. Whispering. Exm.

PITCH. A bar of iron for making holes in the ground, by pitching it. South.

PIXY. A fairy. Exm.

PLANCHING. A wooden floor. Devonsh.

PLANSHER, or PLANCHER. The chamber floor. Norf.

PLASAD. In a fine condition. Exm.

PLAY. To play; to boil. Spoken of a kettle, pot, or other vessel, full of liquor. Playing hot; boiling hot. In Norfolk they pronounce it plaw. Var. Dial.

PLAYME. Reflectively used; as

PLECK, A place. North.

PLIF. A plough. Yorksh.

PLIM. To plim; to swell, to increase in bulk; as, this bacon will plim in the pot. Also to make any thing swell by beating. Exm.

P O P

PLOAT. To pluck. North.

PLODGE. To plunge. North.

PLOOK. A pimple. North.

FLOUGH. A waggon.

PLOWDING. Wading through thick and thin. North.

PLUM. Very. Plum pleasant; very pleasant. Kent.

PLUMP. When the paths after rain are almost dry, they are said to be plump. Kent.

PLUMP. A pump. Exm.

PLUNT. A walking-stick with a large knob. Glouc.

POCK-ARR'D. Marked with the small-pox. North.

POD. To put down awkwardly. North.

PODGER. A platter, or pewter dish. Exm.

POHEAD. A tadpole. North. To play by the poheads; to play by the notes; musical notes being somewhat in figure like tadpoles. North.

POKE. A sack, or bag. North.

POLLER, or POLLEN, or HEN-POLLEN. The hen-roost. Norf.

POLLRUMPTIOUS. Restive, unruly. Kent.

POLT. Saucy, audacious. Kent.

POLTING-LUG. Perhaps Pelting-rod. A long slender rod used in beating apples, &c. off the trees. Glouc.

POMSTER. To pomster; to act the empiric. Exm.

POOCHEE. To poochee; to make mouths at a person. Exm.

POOK. A cock of hay or barley. West.

POON, or RUN. To kick. Ife pun him till the bitling; I'll kick him into the kennel. North.

POOPS. Gulps in drinking. North.

POOTING. Crying. North.

POPPLE. Cockle. North.

POR.

P R I

POR. A poker, or salamander. North.

PORRIWIGGLES. Tadpoles. North.

POSE. A running of the head or nose, from a cold. South.

POSNIT. A small iron pot with a handle on the side.

POST AND PAN. Old half-timber buildings are said to be post and pan. North.

POSTISIS. Posts; plural of posts. Middl.

POTCH. To poke or push suddenly. Glouc.

POT-CLEPS. Pot-hooks. North. Because they clip or catch hold of the pot.

POT-DUNG. Farm-yard dung. Berksh.

POTE. To pote the clothes off; to throw or kick off the bed-clothes. North.

POTEE. To potee; to push with one's feet. Exm.

POT-SITTEN. Burnt-to. North.

POUD. A boil or ulcer. South.

POUND. To pound; to beat or knock. Who's that pounds at the door so? Who's that knocks at the door? Glouc.

POW. The head, or skull. North.

POWSE. Rubbish, or rubble. North.

POWT. To stir up. North.

POWT. A hay-powt; a hay-cock. Kent.

PRATTILY. Softly. North.

PRICH. Thin drink. North.

PRICKER. A brad awl. North.

PRIGGE. A small pitcher. South.

PRILL'D. Sour'd.

PRIN. A pin. North.

PRIN-COD. A pin-cushion. North. Figuratively, a short fat man or woman.

PRINCOX. A pert, lively, or forward fellow. North.

P U T

PRINGLE. A small silver Scotch coin, worth about a penny, with two XX on it.

PRINKED. Well-dressed, fine, neat. Exm.

PRINT. Print-star, or moon-light; clear-star, or moon-light. Kent.

PRITCH. To pritch; to check or withstand. Also a term for making holes in the leather of cards for weavers to admit the wires. Exm.

PROD. An awl. Also a goad for driving oxen. North.

PROFETS. Buskins. Exm.

PROUD-TAYLOR. A goldfinch. Warw. and Staff.

PUEBLE. Fat, full. Usually spoken of corn or fruit, in opposition to Fantome. North.

PUCKETS. Nests of caterpillars. North.

PUDDING-PIE-DOLL. The dish called toad-in-a-hole; meat boiled in a crust. Norf.

PUG. To pull. Worcestersh. In Wiltshire it means to eat.

PUG-DRINK. Water cyder. West.

PUGGING-END (of a house). The gable-end. Devonsh.

PULK. A hole of standing water. North.

PULSEY. A poultice. North.

PUNG. Push'd. Exm.

PUNGER. A crab. Kent and Suffex.

PURR. A poker. Norf. In Dorsetshire, a purr signifies a boy; also a male lamb.

PURTING, or A-PURT. Sullen. Exm.

PUT. To put; to stumble. That horse puts. Norf.

PATCH. To hand up (pitch) sheaves, or the like, with a pitchfork. Exm.

PUTCHKIN. A wicker bottle, into which the spiggot is put, in order to strain off beer to cool. West.

PUTT.

Q U O

PUTT. A mole-hill. Norf.

PUTTOCK. A puttock candle; a small candle put in to make weight. North.

PYCLE. A small field. Berksh.

PYOT, or PYNET. A magpye. North.

Q.

QUAMP. Still, quiet. Glouc.

QUANT. A walking-stick. Kent.

QUAR. The common term for quarry. Glouc.

QUATCH. A word. Berksh.

QU'E. Quoth he. North.

QUEER. The choir.

QUELTRING. Hot, sultry, sweltring. Exm.

QUERKING. Grunting. Exm.

QUERN. A hand-mill to grind malt. Exm.

QUEST. The quest of the oven; the sides thereof. Pies are said to be quested, whose sides have been crushed by each other, or so joined to them as thence to be less baked. North.

QUICE. A wood-pidgeon. Glouc.

QUILT. To swallow. Glouc.

QUIRKING. Complaining. Wilts.

QUOCKEN. To vomit. North.

QUOP, or QUAP. To quop; to throb. Glouc. & Berksh.

R A I

QUOTT, or AQUOTT. Weary of eating. Also sat down, or squatted. Exm.

QUOTTED. Cloyed, glutted. South.

QUY-CALF. A cow-calf. North.

R.

RABBLE-ROTE. A repetition of a long, round-about story; a rigmerole, or tale of a tub. Exm.

RACE. Rennet, or renning. North.

RACK. To rack, or reck; to care. Never rack you; never care. North.

RACKLESS, or RECKLESS. Careless, improvident. North.

RACK OF THE WEATHER. The track in which the clouds move. North.

RADDLE. To banter. North.

RADLINGS. Windings of the wall. North. Called Wattling.

RAFE, or RAFF. A low fellow. Riff-raff; the mob. Norf.

RAFTY. Damp and musty. Norf.

RAGGABRASH. An idle, ragged person. North.

RAGROWTERING. Playing at romps. Exm.

RAID, or REAR. Early. Kent.

RAIT. To rait timber, hemp, or flax; to put it into a pond or ditch, to water or season it. North.

RAITCH. A snip of white in a horse's face. North.

RAKX.

R E A

RAKE. A rut, crack, or crevice. North.

RAKE. To rake a fire; to heap small coals on the fire, that it may burn all the night; practised in the North, where coals are cheap; a kitchen fire being rarely suffered to go out.

RALLACK. To romp. North.

RAME. To reach. North.

RAMMELY. Tall, and rank; as beans. North.

RANDY. Riotous, obstreperous, disorderly. North.

RANISH. Ravenous. Exm.

RANNEL-TREE. Cross-beam in a chimney on which the crook hangs; sometimes called Rannebawk. North.

RANNY. The little field-mouse. Norf.

RAP. To exchange, or swop. North.

RASH. Rash corn; corn so dry in the straw that it falls out with handling. North.

RASPS. Raspberries. North.

RATCH. To tear in pieces. North.

RATCHED. Spotted. North.

RATHE. Early, soon. Exm. Leet rather; a little sooner.

Why do you up so rathe? Why do you rise so early?

In Kent, the words Raid and Rear are used in the same sense. See RAID and REAR.

RATHER OF THE RATHEREST. Meat underdone. Norf.

RATTEN. A rat. North.

RAUK. To scratch. A rauk with a pin; a scratch or rake with a pin.

RAWMING. Reaching any thing aukwardly. North.

READ. To judge of, to guess. At what price do you read this horse? Glouc.

READ. To counsel, or advise. North.

READ. Council, advice. North.

READY.

R E E

READY. To ready the hair; to comb it. North.

READYING-COMB. A wide-tooth'd comb. North.

REAM. To ream; to stretch. Exm.

REAM-PENNY; (i. e. Rome-penny). Peter-pence. He reckons up his ream-pennies; that is, he tells all his faults. North.

REAR (corruptly pronounced rare). Early, soon. Meat under-roasted, boiled or broiled, is said to be rear or rare, from being taken too soon off the fire. See **RAIN** and **RATHE**. Kent.

REAN. A dale or rig in a field. North.

REAPS. Parcels of corn laid by the reapers to be gathered into sheaves by the binders. North.

REARING. Mocking, by repeating another's words with disdain, or the like. Exm.

REART. Right. Rearting; i. e. righting, mending. Exm.

REASTED. Tired. North.

REAVE. To blow off, as the wind does thatch. North.

REAVE. To unroof or disturb the roof. Norf.

RECKANS. Hooks to hang pots on. North.

RECKLING. An unhealthy child, pig, or lamb. The nestling, or smaller bird in a nest. North.

REDD. To disentangle, or separate. South.

RED-SHARNS. Arsmart.

REEANG'D. Discoloured, in stripes. North.

REEF. A rash. North.

REEK. Smoke. Reeking hot. North.

REEK. To wear away, to waste. His sickness reeks him. North.

REEM. To cry aloud, or bewail one's self. North.

REESTY. Rancid. North. Vulgarly pronounced in the South rusty; as rusty bacon.

REET-

R I D

REETING. Preparing. Washed linen for ironing. North.

REETLE. To repair or put in better order. North.

REJUMBLE. To ferment. It rejumbles on my stomach.
Linc.

REMBLE. To move or remove. Linc.

RENABLE. Loquacious and never at a stop, or inconsistent in telling a story. North.

RENCH. To rinse, or wash out in clean water, clothes, bottles, &c.

RENDER. To separate, disperse. Also to melt down.
To render suet. North.

RENDWICK, near Stroud, in Gloucestershire. For an ancient custom observed here, see Gent. Mag. May, 1784.

RENNISH. Furious, passionate. North.

RENTY. Well-shaped. A term used in speaking of horses or cows. North.

REUL. To reul; to be rude, or unruly. A reuling lad; a rude lad. North.

REUSTY. Unruly, restive. Also rancidity in bacon. North.

REWARD, or GOOD REWARD. A ruddy countenance. North.

REXEN. Rushes. Exm.

REXEN, RIXON, or WREXEN. To infect, as with the small-pox, itch, or any other infectious disorder. Kent.

REY. To rey one's self; to dress or array one's self. Exm.

REZZLE. Weazle. North.

RHIME. An hoar frost. North.

RIDDLE. A sieve.

RIDDLE. An oblong sort of sieve, used to clean corn; so called because it rids it of the soil or dirt.

RID-

R O W

RIDDLE-CAKES. Thick, four oaten-cakes, which differ little from that which is called hand-hoven-bread, having but little leaven, and being kneaded stiffer. North.

RIDE. A saddle-horse. Norf.

RIDE. A little stream. Hampsh.

RIFE. Infectious and mortal. North.

RIFT. To belch. North.

RIGGEN. The ridge of a house. North.

RIGGILT. A ram with one stone. North.

RIN. Brine. Norf.

RINE. To rine; to touch or feel. North.

RINGES. Rows of hay, quick, &c. Norf.

RIPPER. A higler, pedder, dorsser, or badger. South.

RIPPING ONE UP. Telling him all his faults. Exm.

RIPPLE. To ripple flax; to wipe off the seed-vessels. North.

RIPPLE. To scratch. North.

RISING. Yeast, barm-good. South.

RITTLING. Wheazing (quasi rattling). Exm.

RIVE. To rend or tear. To rive all-a-dawds; to tear all to rags. North.

ROADING. Running races with teams upon the roads. Norf.

ROCKLED. Rash and forward, in children. North.

ROIL, or ROYLE. To perplex, or fatigue. North.

ROKE. To smoke. He roked like a dunghill. North.
Also smoke, fog, or mist.

ROOKY. Misty. North. Perhaps from Roke, smoke.

ROOP. A hoarseness, North.

ROPES. Guts. North.

ROOTER. A kind of rushing noise, or a rough attack; as a violent gust of wind, or a person rushing into company abruptly. North.

ROUL,

R U M

ROSIL, or ROSILEY-SOIL. Land between sand and clay ;
neither light nor heavy. Essex. \

ROSSIL. Rosin.

ROSTLED. Half rotten, as apples sometimes are. North.

ROUGH. To trump one's adversary's trick at Whist. Var.

ROW. To rake or stir about, as ashes in an oven. North.

ROUGHINGS, or ROWINGS. Aftermaths. South.

ROUNDSHAVING. Severe chiding. Exm.

ROWT. To rowt or rawt ; to lowe like an ox or cow.
North.

ROWTY. Over rank or strong ; spoken of corn or grass.
North.

ROYNT. Roynt thee, witch ; get out of my way, witch.

Roynt ta', or I'll swat thy hains out ; stand aside, or
I'll knock thy brains out. North.

RUCK. A wrinkle or plait. All in a ruck. Your gown
fits all in a ruck. North.

RUCK. To squat or shrink down. North.

RUCKSES. Spit-stands or racks. North.

RUD, or RUDDLE. A red oker, used to mark sheep.
North and South.

RUDSTAKES. Stakes to which cattle are fastened in the
house. North.

RUDDERISH. Hasty, passionate. Wilts.

RUE. To sift. West.

RUMBUSTIOUS. Obstreperous. Staff.

RUMGUMTIOUS. Violent, bold, rash. North.

RUMBLE ; i. e. to rumble. To make a noise like a bull
when displeased. North.

RUMPLE. A large debt, contracted by little and little.

'Twill come to a rumple, or breaking, at last. Somers.

RUNCH-

S A D

RUNCHES AND RUNCBALLS. Carlock, when dried and withered. North.

RUNGS. The rounds or steps of a ladder. North.

RUNNELL. Pollard-wood, from running up a-pace. North.

RUNNING. Rennet; the coagulum used in 'cheese. Glouc.

RUSH. A feast, or merry-making. North.

RUSH-BEARING. A ceremony of carrying garlands or rushes to the church. North.

RUSHING. A bever, bait, or rear supper. North.

RUST-BURN. Ononis; rest-harrow. North.

RUZE. To extol, or commend highly. North.

RYE-MOUSE. A bat. Glouc.

RYNT YE. By your leave, stand handsomely; as, Rynt you, witch, quoth Bessie Locket to her mother. Chesh. Prov.

S.

SAAN. Since. Hoo long saan? A year saan. North.

SACKLESS. Innocent, faultless. North. From the Saxon noun *sa*, *sa*ca, a cause, strife, suit, quarrel, &c. and the preposition *leas*, without. It is also used to signify a weak, simple person, an idiot, or natural.

SAD. Heavy. Particularly applied to bread, as contrary to light. North.

SAFT. Heart's ease: as, to be at saft; to be easy and contented; also reconciled. North.

SAGHE.

S A Y

SAGHE. A saw. North.

SAIM. Hogs lard. North.

SAIME, or SEAME. Goose-grease, lard, or any other kind of fat. South.

SAIND. A message. North.

SALLIS. Hogs lard. Glouc.

SAMEL. Gritty. Sandy earth mixed with lime for mortar. North.

SAMM. To skim. Samm the pot; skim the pot. North.

SAMMARON-CLOTH. Between linen and hempen; not altogether so fine as the one, nor so coarse as the other.

SAMME. To samme milk; to curdle it. North.

SAMMODITHU. Tell me how you do. Norf. Sa'm'ow didu; i. e. Say me how d'ye do.

SANDED. Short-sighted. North.

SANG IS'T. Indeed it is. North.

SARK. A shift, shirt, or smock. North.

SARY-MAN. An expression of pity. North.

SAUFY. Wet; as land in a rainy season. North.

SAUGH AND SAUF. Sallow. North.

SAUL. A kind of moth. North.

SAUNTER. To saunter about. Some derive this from sans terre, a person without house or home; or sainte terre, the holy land; because, in the time of the crusades, many vagabonds went sauntering from place to place, upon pretence of having taken, or intending to take the cross.

SAUR-POOL. A stinking puddle. North.

SAWL, or SOWL. Any liquid that is drank. North.

SAY. What is it you say? Wiltsh.

SAY OF IT. Taste it. South. From the French word, essayer.

S C R

SCABLINES. Chippings of stone. North.

SCADDING OF PEAS. A custom in the North of boiling the common grey-peas in the shell, and eating them with butter and salt. A bean, shell and all, is put into one of the pea-pods; whosoever gets this bean is to be first married.

SCADDLE. That will not abide touching. Spoken of young horses that fly out. North. In Kent, Scaddle means thievish, rapacious. Dogs apt to steal, or snatch any thing that comes in their way, are there said to be scaddle.

SCAFE. Wild. A scafe lad; a wild youth. North.

SCAITHFUL. Given to break posture; also liable to be over-run by stock. Norf.

SCALE. To scale; to spread, as manure, gravel, or other loose materials. North.

SCAMBLD. Defeated in an intent. West.

SCARN. Cow-dung. North.

SCARRE. A cliff, or bare rock, on the dry land. North.

From the Saxon, carre, cautes. Hence Scar-borough.

Pot-scars; pot-shreds, or broken pieces of pots.

SCODE. To scatter. Cornw.

SCONCE. A fixed seat by the side of a fire-place. North.

SCORE. The core of an apple. Glouc.

SCORSE, or SCOACE. To exchange. Exm.

SCOUT. A high rock. North.

SCOWDER'D. Over-heated with working. North.

SCRAFFLE. A scramble. North.

SCRAFFLE. To act unfairly, by receding from engagements; to cut and shuffle. North.

SCRAMB, or SCREAME. To pull, or take together with the hands. North.

SCRAT.

S E E

SCRAT. An hermaphrodite. Used for men and animals.
North.

SCRAUT. To scraut; to scratch. North.

SCROGS. Black-thorn. North. Also stunted shrubs or brushwood.

SCROOBY-GRASS. Scurvy-grafs. North.

SCROOP. To make a noise from friction. The jack scroops. West.

SCROWG'D. Crouded. Middlesex. We were so scroug'd and squeeeg'd. See **SQUEEG'D.**

SCRUFF. The nape of the neck. North.

SCRYLE, Couch-grafs. West.

SCUG. To scug; to hide. North.

SCUMFISH'D. Smothered, suffocated. North.

SCUN. To throw a stone. North.

SEA. Is used to express a great quantity of any thing.
As a sea of a load; a heavy load. Suffex.

SEAN. A kind of net; probably a contraction of sarena.
Lincoln.

SEAME OF CORN. Eight bushels, or a quarter. South.

SEAME OF WOOD. A horse load. South.

SEAR. Dry, opposed to green, spoken only of wood or the parts of plants. South.

SEAVES. Rushes. Seavy-ground; ground over-grown with rushes. North.

SEEING-GLASS. A mirror, or looking-glass. North.

SEEL, or SEAL. Time or season; as hay-feel, hay-time, barley-feel, wheat-feel, bark-feel. What seal of day is it. Norf.

SEEL, or SEAL. Time or season. It is a fine seal for you to come at; spoken ironically to persons coming too late. What seal of day is it? What time of day is it? Essex.

S H A

SEER. Several, divers. They are gone seer ways, they are gone several ways. Also sure, and assure. North.

SEETRE. Cloth worn till it is thread bare. North.

SEG, or BULL-SEG. A castrated bull. North.

SEGS. Carices, fedges. Glouc.

SEIGH. To sag. North.

SEL. Self. North.

SELT. Chance. It is but a felt whether he comes or not. Chesh.

SEMANT. Slender. North.

SEMANZE. Glue or mortar. North.

SEMMIT. Limber. North.

SEN. Self. Au'll dea't me'sen; I'll do it myself. North.

SEN, or SIN. Since. Senfine, since that time. North.

SENFY. Sign, likelihood, appearance. North.

SERTLEE. To fertlee; to startle. Essex.

SERVE. To impregnate. The cow is served. Berks.

SETTER. To fetter, to cut the dew-lap of an ox or cow, into which helleboraster, called fetterwort, being put, an issue is made for ill humours to vent themselves. North.

SETTING-PIN. A dibble. Glouc.

SEUGH, or SOUGH. A wet ditch; also a subterraneous vault or channel, cut through a hill to drain a mine. North.

SEW. To go few; to go dry; spoken of a cow. South.

SEW, or ZUE. The cow be a-zue, the cow is dry or yields no milk. West.

SEWENT, or SUENT. Even, regular, all alike. Exm.

SHACK. To shed, as corn at harvest. North.

SHACKING. To send hogs a shackling, to send hogs to feed in the stubble. Essex.

SHACKLE OF THE ARM. The wrist. North.

SHACK-

S H E

SHACKLING. A shabby-rambling fellow, living at Shack.
Norf.

SHAFFLE, or SHIFFLE. To hobble in walking, also to act unfairly. North.

SHAFLIN. An idle shuffling person. North.

SHAFMAN, SHAUMET, or SHAFMENT. The measure of the fist, with the thumb set up. North. From the Saxon, *secest mund, semipes.*

SHAG. A piece of bread or cheese. North.

SHAG, or SHACK. A blackguard. Suffolk.

SHALE. To peel. Perhaps to shell. Also to slide down as the side of a bank. North.

SHAMNEL. A masculine woman. A strapper. Glouc.

SHAMPILLIONS. Champignons. Surry.

SHAN. Shamefacedness, bathfulness. Linc.

SHANDY. Wild, crazy, crackbrained. North.

SHARD. A gap in a knife or hedge, &c. Glouc.

SHARD. A gap or notch. This knife has a great shard.
Glouc.

SHARKING, or SHERKING. An eager desire to cheat or defraud another. Exm.

SHAVE. A coppice, or little wood. Kent.

SHAW. A small wood, or shave. Kent.

SHAWLE. A shovel to winnow withal. South. Perhaps a contraction of shovel.

SHEA, or SHEY COLOUR. A pale colour; as a shey red or yellow; a pale or weak red or yellow. Kent.

SHEAL. To separate; mostly used of milk. To sheal milk is to curdle it, to separate the parts of it. North.

SHEAR. To reap. To shear wheat, oats, barley, &c.
North.

SHEARING. A sheep a year old, or once shorn. North.

S H O

SHEAT. A young hog. South. In Essex called a shote.

SHED. Difference. No shèd, no difference between things, from to shead. Lanc. To distinguish, ab A. S. Sceadan, to distinguish, disjoin, divide, or sever.

SHEENSTRADS. Spatterdashers. Exm.

SHELD. Party-coloured, flecked or speckled. Thence sheld-drake and sheld-fowl. South.

SHELVINGS. Additional tops to the sides of a cart or waggon. North.

SHIBBANDS. Shoe strings. North.

SHIDE. A piece split off (spoken of wood) A cleft shide. Glouc.

SHIE, or SHY. To shy at a cock, to throw at a cock with a stick. Kent.

SHILL. To shill, to separate. Shilling oats, taking off the hulls; to sever sheep. Turning a small quantity of milk into curds is called shilling it. North.

SHIMPER. To shine. South.

SHIPPEN. A cow-house, ab A. S. Scypene stabulum, bovine, a stable, an ox-stall.

SHIRL. To slide on the ice. North.

SHIRT-BAND. A band. North.

SHIVE. A slice. North.

SHOARD. To take a shoard, to drink a cup too much. Exm.

SHOCK. To sponge. To shock a dinner, to sponge a dinner. Norf.

SHOO. She. North.

SHOODS. Oat-hulls. North.

SHOOL. A shovel. Exm.

SHOORE. To shoort, to shift for a living. Exm.

SHOOTY. Corresponding in size or growth, of an equal size. The wheat comes up shooty. Worcest.

SHOT-

S I D

SHOT-FLAGON, or COME AGAIN. The host's pot, given where the guests have drank about a shilling's-worth of ale. *Derb.*

SHOT-ON, or OF. To get rid of. He can't get shot on't; he cannot dispose or get rid of it. *North.*

SHOTTS. A species of small trout. *Cornw.*

SHOUP. A hop. *North.*

SHRAM'D. Chilled. I am shramed to death; I am dead with cold. *West.*

SHROODING. Trimming up, or lopping trees. *Glouc.*

SHOWEL. A blind for a cow's eyes, made of wood. *South.*

SHUCK. The husk of a walnut, or shell of a bean. *South.*

SHUGGY-SHEW. A swing. *North.*

SHUN. To save. *South.*

SHUPPICK. A hay-fork, or two-grain'd fork. *Glouc.*

SHURL. To shurl, to slide, as upon ice. *North.*

SIBBERIDGE. The banns of matrimony.

SIB'D. A-kin. No sole sib'd, nothing a-kin. No more sib'd than sieve and riddle, that grew both in a wood together. *Prov. Chesh.* Syb, or sybe, is an ancient Saxon word, signifying kindred, alliance, affinity.

SICK. A small stream, or rill. *North.*

SICKERLY. Surely. *A Lat. secure.*

SIDDA. Pease or vegetables that boil soft. These peas will sidda. *Glouc.*

SIDE. Long. My coat is very side; i. e. very long. Also proud, steep; from the Saxon side, sid, or the Danish side, signifying long.

SIDE-LONG. Perhaps a corruption of side-log, to fetter, applied to cattle, as a preventive from straying, or breaking

S I S

breaking pasture, by chaining together a fore and a hind foot, of the same side. See to Hopple.

SIDE-WAVER. The purline of a roof. North.

SIDLE. To saunter. North.

SIDLUP. A small box, containing about half a bushel of seed corn, worn by the sowers. See Hoppet.

SIDY. Surly, moody.

SIE. To sie, to stretch; as a rope, gloves, &c. North.

SIG. Urine, chamberlye. South.

SIKE. A little rivulet, ab A. S. sick, fulcus, a furrow, vel potius fulcus, aquarius Lacuna, lira, stria, elix. a water furrow, a gutter, somner. North.

SIKE. Such. Sike a thing; such a thing. North. Various dialects.

SILE. A milk strainer. North.

SILE. To strain as fresh milk from the cow. North.

SILE. To file down, to fall to the bottom, or subside. North and Lincoln.

SILE. Filth, because it usually files or subsides to the bottom.

SILL (of a door). Threshold, called also ground fill, in divers counties.

SILLS (of a waggon). The shafts, the same as thills. North.

SIMMER. To make a noise, as water does before it boils. North.

SIMPSON. Grunfel. Essex.

SIND. To find; to rince or wash out. North.

SINE. To give over milking a cow before she calves. North.

SIPE. To sipe; to ooze or drain out slowly. North.

SIRPLE. To sipple. North.

SISS. A great fat woman. Exm.

SIZE

S K I

SIZE OF BREAD, AND CUE OF BREAD. Cambridge.

The one signifying half the other ; one fourth part of a halfpenny loaf ; cue being Q, the abbreviation of a quarter, and size comes from scindo, I cut.

SIZELY. Nice, proud, coy. Exm.

SIZZING. Yeast. South.

SKAITCH. A shelf, or ledge. North.

SKALE, or SKAIL. To scatter and throw abroad, as mole-hills are when levelled. North.

SKARE, or SKAIR. Wild, timid, shy. North.

SKATH. Loss, harm, wrong, prejudice. Derbysh. One doth the skath, and another hath the scorn. Ab A. S. Scædon.

SKEEL. A collock. North.

SKEELING. An isle or bay of a barn. South.

SKELBOOSE. A cow-stall. North.

SKELLER'D. Warp'd, cast, become crooked. Derbysh.

SKELPER. A large thing of any kind.

SKELPING. Full, bursting, very large. Also a hearty beating.

SKEMMEL. A long form or stool. North.

SKEN. To squint. North.

SKEYL. To skeyl ; to lean on one side. To skeyl up ; to throw up the fore part of a cart, in order to shoot out the load. To skeyl over ; to overturn. North.

SKEYLBEAST. The partition of catile-stalls. North.

SKEYL'D. See **SHELD.**

SKICE. To skice ; to play and frolick about. West.

SKID. To skid a wheel ; to prevent its turning in going down a steep hill ; to drag it. Kent.

SKIDDEY, or SKIDDEY-COCK. A water-rail. West.

SKIEL.

S I A

- SKIEL.** A beer-cooler, used in brewing. West. Also shallow pans for holding milk to cream. Glouc.
- SKIME.** To look askint, to glee. North.
- SKIMMER.** To skimmer; to shine. North.
- SKIP, or SKEP.** A basket. A bee-skep; a bee-hive. South.
- SKIP, or SKEER.** Sharp. The wind is tedious skir. Suff.
- SKIRL.** To scream out or shriek. North.
- SKIRL, or SCREPS.** Small stones or pebbles. North.
- SKIT.** To reflect on. North.
- SKOTCH, or SQUOTCH.** A notch, or cut. Hence scotch'd collops. Exm.
- SKROW.** Surly, dogged; used mostly adverbially.
- SKUFE.** A precipice. North.
- SKUFT (of the neck).** The cuff or back of the neck. North.
- SLAB.** The outside plank of a piece of timber when sawn into boards. It is a word of general use. North.
- SLACK.** A valley, or small shallow dell; a dip. North.
- SLAG.** Copper dross. Glouc.
- SLAIFF.** A shallow dish, almost a trencher. North.
- SLAKE.** Very small coals. North.
- SLAKE.** Leisure. To be at slake; to be at leisure. Norf.
- SLAM.** To slam one; to beat or cuff one strenuously; to push violently. He slamm'd-to the door. North.
- SLANY.** A flattern. Glouc.
- SLAPE.** Slippery. Slape-yale; rich, soft, or smooth ale. North.
- SLAPPEL.** A piece, part, or portion. South.
- SLAPPER.** Any thing large. She is a slapper; i. e. a large woman. North.
- SLASH.** To cut in gashes. Var.

SLAT,

S L O

SLAT, or SLATE. To flat on; to dash against, or cast on any thing. To slate the dog at any one. North.

SLATTER. To spill carelessly. North.

SLEAK. To sleak out the tongue; to put it out by way of scorn. North.

SLEAK. To give over raining. North.

SLED. A sledge. North.

SLEECH. To dip or take up water. See **KEECH.** North.

SLEEPY. An apple or pear beginning to rot is said to be sleepy. Glouc.

SLENCH. To hunt privately for stealing food, as dogs do. North.

SLICKEN. Smooth, slick. North.

SLIDDERING, or SLITHERING. Slipping. North.

SLIM. Wicked, mischievous, perverse. From the German *schlim*. It is a word generally used in the same sense with *fly*. Slim also signifies slender-bodied, and thinly clothed. North.

SLINGET. A narrow slip of ground. Worcestersh.

SLIPE. To slipe off; to strip off the skin or bark of any thing. North. Also to uncover a house.

SLIVE. To slive; to sneak. Lincolnsh. A *dan slæver*, *serpo Teut. Schleiffen humi trahere*, hinc & Lincolnsh.

A slyverly fellow; *vir subdolus*, *vafer*, dissimulator, veterator. Sliven, idle, lazy. North.

SLIVE. To split. North.

SLIVING. A slovenly clown. North.

SLOCK, or SLECK. Small pit-coal. To sleek, slocken, or slack; to quench or allay the fire, or one's thirst. North.

SLOCKET. To pilfer. Used when a servant conveys any thing privately out of the house. Berksh.

SLO-

S N A

SLOKENED. Slockened, q. slackened. Choaked. Var.

Dial. As the fire is choaked by throwing water upon it. North.

SLOT. To slot a door; to shut it hastily, or in a passion. Lincolnsh.

SLOTE. The slote of a ladder or gate; the flat step or bar. North.

SLOTTER. Nastiness. Exm.

SLOUGH. A huske.—It is pronounced Sluffe. North.

SLOUM, or SLAUM. A gentle sleep or slumber. North.

SLOW-WORM. A kind of snake; called also a blind-worm. Var.

SLUDGE. Mud. North.

SLUMP. To slump; to slip, or fall plump down in any wet or dirty place. North. In the South the word slump is used in the same sense.

SMARTLE. To smartle away; to waste away. North.

SMIDY, or SMITHY. A smith's shop. Whence smidy-knoom var Dial.

SMIT. To smit; to infect. North.

SMITTING. Catching; infectious. North.

SMITTLE. To smittle; to infect. From the old Saxon smittan, and Dutch smetten, to spot or infect. Whence our word smut. North.

SMITTLEISH. Infectious. North.

SMOOT. A small gap or hole in the bottom of a hedge. North. To smoot; to creep through such a gap.

SMOPPLE. Brittle; as smopple wood, smopple pie-crust; i. e. short and crisp. North.

SMUDGE. A suffocating smoke. North.

SNACK, or SPUNK. A dried fungus; used as tinder.

Glouc. To go snacks, or snack it; to go shares, or partake.

SNAG.

S N I

SNAG. A snail. South.

SNAGGY. Tetchy, peevish. North.

SNAPE. To snape or sneap; to check; as, children easily sneaped. Herbs and fruit sneaped with cold weather. It is a general word used all over England.

SNASTE. The snaste; the burnt wick or snuff of a candle. North and South.

SNATHE, or SNARE. To snathe, or snare; to prune trees; to cut off the boughs of ash or other timber trees, of which the wood is used, as prune is of fruit trees. North.

SNATHE. The handle of a scythe. South.

SNAZE. To clip an hedge. North.

SNEAKER (of punch). A small bowl of punch. North.

SNECK. Sneck the door; latch the door. The sneck or snecket of the door is, according to Skinner, the string which draws up the latch to open the door; perhaps from the Dutch word snappen, to snatch; because, when the door is to be opened, it is generally done with a snatch or jerk. North.

SNEE. To snee, or snie; to abound or swarm. He snies with lice; he swarms with lice. North.

SNERPLE. To shrivel up by means of fire. North.

SNERT. An ineffectual effort to stifle a laugh. North.

SNEVER. Slender. North. A snever spawt; a slender stripling.

SNEVIL. A snail. North.

SNEVVER. Slender and neat. North.

SNEW. To turn up the nose. North.

SNIG. To drag wood without a cart. North.

SNIG. A species of eel. Hampsh.

M

SNITE.

S O F

SNITE. To snite; to wipe. Snite your nose; i. e. wipe your nose. A Schentzen Belg. snutten snotten. Nares emungere. Dan Snyder, emange, a snot substantive, to wipe off the snot. North.

SNITHE. Cutting or piercing. A snithe wind; a cutting wind. From the German word schnieden, to cut. North.

SNOCKSNARLS. Thread which is overtwisted, and runs into kinks, is said to run into snocksnarls. North.

SNOD AND SNOG. Neat, handsome, smooth; as, snogly gear'd, handsomely dressed. North. Snog malt; smooth, with few combs.

SNOOAC. To snooac; to smell in a snuffing manner. North.

SNOTERGOB. The red part of a turkey's head. North.

SNOTTER. To sob or cry. North.

SNOUP. A blow on the head. Glouc.

SNOUTBAND. An interruptor in discourse. One who rudely contradicts an assertion made by any person in company, is said to be his Snoutband. North.

SNOUTH-BANDS. The iron round clog soles. North.

SNUCK. To smell. Norf.

SNURLES. Nostrils. North.

SNUZZLE. To hide the face in the bosom as children. North. In the South pronounced nuzzle.

SNY. A number or quantity. North.

SO, or SOA. A tub with two ears to carry on a stang. North. See STANG.

SOCK, or PLOUGH-SOCK. A plough-share. North.

SOD. A turf. North.

SODS. A canvas pack-saddle stuffed with straw. North.

SOFTNET. A foolish fellow. North.

SOIL.

S O U

SOIL. To soil milk ; to cleanse it : rather to file it ; to cause it to subside, to strain it. Vide **SILE**. The word soil is also used for purging or cleansing the stomachs of horses ; green corn, or vetches, being often given to horses standing in the stable to soil them.

SOIL, or SILE-DISH. A straining or cleansing dish. North.

SOKE, or SOOAC. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn which is used within the manor or township wherein their mill stands. Some trials at law relative to this ancient privilege have lately taken place ; but the millers have generally been cast. It seems, however, to be understood, that an alien miller has no right to ask publicly for corn to be ground in a parish which has a corn-mill belonging to it. A horn may nevertheless be sounded, or a bell be rang. **Marshall's Yorkshire.**

SOLD. I sold him up ; I have distrained his goods. North.

SOLLER, or SOLAR. An upper chamber or loft. From the Latin, solarium. South.

SONCY. Lucky, fortunate. North.

SOOLE, or SOWLE. Any thing eaten with bread. North.

SOOPPERLOIT. A time of idleness or relaxation ; play-time. South.

SOON. The evening. A-foon, at even. West.

SOSS, or SESS. A mucky puddle. Hence Sess-pool. North.

SOSS. To soss ; to lap like a dog. North.

SOSSE-BRANGLE. A flatteringly, lazy wench. South.

SOTTER. To make a noise in boiling, as any thick substance does. North.

SOUGH, or SUFF. A drain. North.

SOURDOCKEN. Sorrel. North.

S P E

SOUSE. The ear; most properly that of a hog, from its being frequently pickled or foused. North.

SOWINGS, or SEWINGS. Oatmeal flummery. North.

SOWLE. To fowle one by the ears. Lincolnsh. To pull by the ears as dogs pull swine. Also to tumble one's clothes, to pull or rumple one about. Exm.

SPACKT. Docile, ingenious. A spackt lad or wench. The same as Pat in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

SPALES. Chips. North.

SPALLS. Chips. Also things cast in one's teeth. Exm.

SPANCEL. A rope to tie a cow's hinder's legs. North.

SPANE. To spane a child; to wean it.

SPANG-NEW. Quite new. North.

SPANG-WHEW. To throw up into the air. North.

SPAR. To bolt, bar, pin, or shut a door. Ab A. S. spar-
ran; obdere, claudere. This word is also used in Nor-
folk; where they say, Spar the door, an emis he come;
i. e. shut the door, lest he come in.

SPARE. Slow. Exm.

SPARKEY, or SPARKLED. Spotted, sprinkled. A sparkey
cow. He sparkled the water all over me.

SPARRE. To sparre, speir, or spurre; to ask, inquire,
cry at the market. Ab A. S. sprian, to search out by
the track, or trace, or enquire, or make diligent search.

SPAVE. To spave; to spay cattle.

SPAW. The slit of a pen. North.

SPAWT, or SPOWT. A youth.

SPEALS. Chips, or small split sticks. North.

SPEAVED. Gelded; barren. North.

SPECK. The heel-piece of a shoe. North.

SPEEAN. To speean; to wean, as calves and pigs. North.

SPREEN, or SPENE. A cow-pas. Kent.

SPEER.

S P R

SPEER. The chimney-post. Chesh. Rear'd against the speer; standing up against the chimney-post.

SPEL AND KNOR. The game of trap-ball. North.

SPELDER. To spell. North.

SPELKS. Small sticks to fix on thatch with. Also splinters. North.

SPENCE. A small place for setting milk or drink in, made with wainscot, or a lattice. North.

SPENG'D. Pied, as cattle. North.

SPEWRING. A boarded partition. Exm.

SPICE. Raisins, plumbs, figs, and such like fruit. Yorksh.
Spice a species. Spice-pudding; plumb-pudding.

SPICK AND SPAN NEW. Every part new. South. Some derive this from a spear; the head of which was vulgarly called the spike; the handle, or staff, the span: so that spick and span new, was both head and staff, that is, the whole weapon, new.

SPILL. A spill of money; a sum. North.

SPINK. A chaffinch. North.

SPIRKET. A hook to hang things on. Norf.

SPOLT. Wood grown brittle through dryness. The rafters of the church of Norwich are said to be spolt. Norf.

SPOOL. The thread in a weaver's shuttle. North.

SPOUT. Spirits. He is in great spout; he is in high spirits. Berksh.

SPRAG. Lively, active.

SPREW. To spurn and kick with both hands and feet when held down. North.

SPREY. Spruce, ingenious. Exm.

SPRIG. A brad. North.

SERINT. A gin for catching birds with. North.

SPRUNNY. A male sweetheart. Glouc.

S T A

SPRUNT. A steep road. North.

SPUDLEE. To spudlee; to stir, or spread a thing abroad.

Exm.

SPURK. To spurk up; to spring, shoot, or rise up briskly.

South.

SPURKIT. A peg. Suffolk.

SPURNE. An evil spirit. Dorsetsh.

SPURRINGS. Bans of marriage. North.

SPUR-WAY. A bridle-way through any ground; a passage for a horse, by right of custom. South.

SQUAB. A couch common in most farm-houses. North.

SQUALE. To throw a stick, as at a cock. West.

SQUAT. To bruise, or make flat, by letting fall; active. South.

SQUATTED. Splashed with mire or dirt. Kent.

SQUEEG'D. Squeeze'd. Middlesex.

SQUELCH. A flat fall on one side. Var.

SQUELSTRING. Sultry, sweltering. Exm.

SQUINDER. To burn inwardly, as charcoal. Norf.

SQUIRM. To wriggle and twist about briskly, after the manner of an eel. It is usually spoken of that fish. South.

STACKBARS. Large hurdles with which hay-stacks in the fields are generally fenced. North.

STADDLE. A mark or impression made on any thing by somewhat lying upon it; so scars or marks of the small-pox are called staddles. Also the bottom of a corn-mow or hay-stack is called the staddle. North.

STADLE. To stadle a wood; i. e. in cutting a wood, to leave at certain distances a sufficient number of young plants to replenish it. Norf.

STAFFE. A staffe of cocks; a pair of cocks. North.

STAG.

S. T. A

- STAG.** A colt, or filly; also a romping girl. North.
- STAINCH.** A root like liquorice. North.
- STALE.** A hurdle. North.
- STALENGE.** To compound for any thing by the year or number. North.
- STAM-WOOD.** The roots of trees, stubbed up. South.
- STANG.** A wooden bar, a long pole. Ab A. S. Stang.
This word is still used in some colleges in the university of Cambridge; to stang scholars, in Christmas-time, being to cause them to ride on a colt staff, or pole, for missing of chapel. In Yorkshire, the man who beats his wife, or the woman who beats her husband, is punished by being made to ride the stang. A stang, in the East Riding of this county, is used to signify the fourth part of an acre.
- STANG.** To stang; to shoot with pain. North.
- STANGS.** The shafts of a cart.
- STANK.** A dam, or bank, to stop water. Worc. & South.
- STANSIONS.** Iron bars that divide a window. North.
- STARE-BASON.** One with large eyes; or that is apt to stare impudently. West.
- STARK.** Stiff, or strongly; as, stark mad, stark nought.
Com. From the German, Stark, strong.
- STARK.** Stiff, tight, not lax; complete. Ab A. S. Sterc, stark, rigidus, durus. Belg. & Dan. Sterch. Teut. starck, validus, robustus, firmus. Vide Skinner.
- STARKY.** Dry, shrivelled up. My shoes are all starky, or starkled, owing to their being zet before the vire when wet. Glouc.
- STARSLUBBER.** Frog spawn. North.
- START.** A long handle of any thing; a tail, as it signifies in Low Dutch: so a red-start is a bird with a red tail.

START.

S T E

START. An hurdle. North.

STATESMEN. Yeomen; small landholders. Norf.

STAVE. A staff; also a tree, or plank, laid across the water for a foot-bridge, with something of a rail.

“When the water was stave,” or up by stave; an expression meaning it was swollen so high as to cover the stave or bridge. West.

STAUP. To staup; to lift the feet high, and tread heavily in walking. North.

STAW'D. Set. North. From the Saxon, stow, a place; originally from statio and statuo. Hence, I suppose, stowing of goods in the hold of a ship, or in a store-house.

STEA, STEIK, or STEKE the dure; shut the door. A Teut. & Belg. stecken, steken, to thrust, or put; to stake. North.

STEAD. Is generally used for a place; as, it lies in such a stead; i. e. it lies in such a place: whereas, elsewhere, instead is only made use of for, in place, or in the room of.

STEAK. To pull to, as a door, &c.

STEAL. The steal of any thing; the handle. South.

STEATHING. A partition of lath and plaster. North.

STEE. A ladder. In the Saxon, stegher is a stair, gradus scale; perchance from stee.

STEEHOPPING. Gadding abroad; playing the hobby-horse. Exm. and West.

STEEM. To steem a thing; to bespeak a thing. North.

STEERISH. Spoken of a young, raw, growing ox; not “oxey.” Glouc.

STEEV'D with cold. Quite stiff and frozen. West.

STEG. A gander. North.

STEIP.

S T O

STEIP (of helms). Commonly eighteen in number; Wilts.

STERTLING-ROIL. A wanton flattern. West.

STETCHEL'D. Filled very full. North.

STEVELING. Blundering or stumbling in walking. North.

STEVVON. A loud noise. North.

STEW. When the air is full of dust, smoke, or steam. North.

STEWARDLY. Like a good housewife.

STEYAN, or **STEAN**. An earthen pot like a jar. Exm.

STIDDEN. Stood. North.

STIDDY. An anvil. North.

STIFE. Obstinate, inflexible, stiff. From the old Saxon. A stife quean, a lusty quean; stife bread, strong bread, made with beans and peas, &c. which makes it of a strong smell and taste. North.

STILE. To stile, or stilee; to iron clothes. Exm.

STILE. Tō stile linen; to smooth it with an iron, to iron it. West.

STIME. I don't see a stime of it; i. e. a glimpse of it. North.

STIMEY. Dim-sighted. North.

STIRK. A steer; also a two-year old cow or bull. North.

STIRRUPS. A kind of buskins. Exm.

STITHE. Strong, stiff. Ab A. S. Stidh, stiff, hard, severe, violent, great, strong. Stithe cheese; strong cheese.

STITH. An anvil; from the aforesaid Stidh; for what is harder than an anvil?

STIVERING or **STUBVERING UP AGAINST**. Standing stiff. West.

STIVEN. Sternness. Perhaps from stiffe.

STOCKS-BILL. *Geranium Robertianum*. North.

STOLN.

S T O

STOLY. Dirty, disorderly. A stoly house; a cluttered or disorderly house.

STOM. The instrument used to keep the malt in the vat. North.

STONYHARD. The herb corn-gronswell. North.

STOOD. Cropt. Sheep are said to be stood, whose ears are cropped; and men who wear their hair very short. North.

STOOD. Tired, weary. North.

STOOKS. A collection of sheaves of corn, being ten fet up together, and covered by two. North. Called also Thrave. See **THRAVE**.

STOOL. To stool terras; to set up turfs two and two, one against the other, touching at the upper part, and wide at the bottom, that the wind may blow through them and dry them for fuel. West.

STOOP, or STOWP. A post fastened into the earth. From the Latin, stupa. North.

STOPS. Small well-buckets. Norf.

STOOR. To stoor; to rise up in clouds, as smoke, dust, &c. North.

STORKEN. To congeal or coagulate like melted wax or tallow.

STOT. A young bullock or steer; a young horse in Chaucer. Ab A. S. Stod, or steda, a stallion; also a war-horse, a steed. North.

STOTER, or STOTRE. To stumble. North.

STOUCK. A stack of corn of ten sheaves. North.

STOUD. A young colt in a stud. West.

STOVER. Fodder for cattle, or any food, except grain. Norf.

STOUK. To raise a steam. North.

STOUND,

S T R

STOUND, q. STUND. A wooden vessel to put small-beer in : also a portion of time ; a small stound. North.

STOUND. A little while, a small portion of time. South.

STOUND. Stand, stop. Essex.

STOWK, q. STALK. The handle of a pail. Also a shock of twelve sheaves. North.

STOWLES. The bottoms or trunks of trees, grubbed up and left. Glouc.

STOWRE. A round of a ladder ; a hedge-stake. Also the flaves in the side of a wain, in which the eye-rings are fastened, though the large and flat ones are called slots. North.

STRACKLIN. One who is distracted. North.

STRAFT. Angered, angrily. Norf.

STRAM. A sudden, loud, and quick sound : so, as a verb, to stram the doors means to shut them with noise and violence.

STRAMASH. To stramash ; to crack or break irreparably, to destroy. North.

STRAMMER. A great lie. Exm.

STRANDY. Restive, passionate ; spoken of children ; such they call strandy-mires. North. The word Randy is sometimes used in much the same sense in the South, and is particularly applied to a restive or frolicksome horse.

STRANGE. I's strange at you ; I wonder at you. North.

STRAT. To strat ; to dash in pieces, to throw any thing against the ground. Sometimes used figuratively ; as, to strat a match, that is, to break off a match, or prevent an intended marriage. West.

STRAT IN THE CHOPS. A blow on the face or mouth. To strat a person up ; to bespatter him or her with mud or water. West.

STREEA.

S T U

STREEA. Straw. North.

STRICKLE. An instrument used to whet scythes with.
North.

STRIG. The foot-stalk of any fruit. South. The strig
of a cherry.

STRIKE. Four pecks, or a bushel. A strike of corn.
North.

STRIP. To strip; to draw the after-milkings of cows.
North.

STRIPPINGS. After-milkings, strokings. North.

STROAKING. Milking after the calf has suckled. Exm.

STROIL. Strength and agility. Thou hast neither stroil
nor docity. Exm. Stroil is also a denomination for
the long roots of weeds and grafs in grounds not pro-
perly cultivated.

STROOP. The gullet. Norf.

STROOP. To bawl out, or cry aloud. From Stroop, the
gullet.

STRUNT. The tail or rump. Ab A. S. Steort, stert,
Belg. Stert, steert. Teut. Stertz, cauda, vel a Belg.
Stront, Fr. G. Estron, It. Stronzo, stercus per me-
tarym. adjuncti. Skinner.

STRUSHINS. Orts. From destruction, I suppose. We
use the word strushion for destruction. It lies in the
way of strushion; i. e. in a likelihood of being destroyed.
North.

STRY. To spoil or destroy. Norf.

STUB. A good stub; a large sum of money. Exm.

STUB. To dig up trees by the roots. North.

STUBS. The stumps of trees. North.

STUCKER. When the air in a house is filled with steam
and smoke. North.

STUCK-

S U N

STUCKLING. An apple-pie, or pasty. South.

STUFNET. A posnet, or skillet. South.

STULL. A luncheon; a great piece of bread, cheese, or other victuals. Essex and South.

STULP. A post of any kind. Norf.

STUNCH. One who is broad and stout, though short. North.

STUNT. Stubborn, fierce, angry. Lincolnsh. Ab A. S. Stunta, stunt, stultus, fatuus, forte quia stulti præferoces sunt, vel a verbo, to stand, ut resty a restando, metaphorâ ab equis contumacibus sumptu. Skinner.

STURE. A steer. Also a dust raised. Exm.

STURK. A young bullock or heifer. North. Ab A. S. Styrk, bœculus.

STURKEN. To grow, thrive. Throdden is the same. North. Also to stiffen, as melted wax or grease.

STURRY. Inflexible, sturdy, stiff. South.

STUT. To stammer. North.

STUT. A gnat. West.

STY. A ladder. North.

SUDDÉD. The meadows are sudded; i. e. covered with drift sand left by the floods. West.

SUFFING. Sobbing. Exm.

SUG SUG. A word used to call pigs to eat their wash. Norf.

SUMMERING. A rush-bearing. Also a riot or scolding-match. North.

SUNCATE. A dainty. Suff.

SUNDER. To sunder to air; to expose to the sun and wind, as hay which has been cocked, but which is still under-dry. North.

SUNK. A canvas pack-saddle stuffed with straw. North.

S W A

SUPPINGS. Broth, &c. Spoon-meat. North.

SWAD. Siliqua; a cod, a pease-swad; used metaphorically for one that is slender; a mere swad. North.

SWACHE. A tally; that which is fixed to cloth sent to dye, of which the owner keeps the other part. North.

SWAIP. To walk proudly. North.

SWAIMOUS. Bashful or sheepish. North.

SWALE. Windy, cold, bleak. North.

SWALE. Shade. Norf.

SWALE, or SWEAL. To singe or burn; as, to sweal a hog. Also to waste or blaze away; as, the candle sweals. Ab A. S. Swælan, to kindle, or set on fire; to burn. North and South.

SWALE, or SWEALE. A flame. North.

SWANG. A fresh piece of green swarth, lying in a bottom, among arable or barren land; a dool. North.

SWAPE. A long pole, turning on a fulcrum, used in drawing water out of a well. North.

SWAPE. The handle of a pump. Norf.

SWAPPING, or SWOPPING. Big, large, unweildy; as the swopping mallard of All-Souls college, in the song, means a very large mallard.

SWARMLE. To climb a tree that has no boughs. North.

SWARM. To climb the bole of a tree. North.

SWARTH. The fetch, or ghost, of a dying man. Perhaps from the A. S. sweart, black, dark, pale, wan. Cumb.

SWARTH. Grass just cut to be made up into hay. C.

SWAT. To sit down; also to scatter, or spill any liquid. North.

SWATCH. To cut or clip. North.

SWATCH. A sample, shred, or remnant. North.

SWATHE. Calm. North.

SWATHE-

S W I

SWATHE-BANK. A swarth of new-mown grafs or corn.
North.

SWATTER. To scatter or waste. He swattered away all
his money. North.

SWATTLE. To guzzle. North.

SWATTLE. To swattle away; to waste.

SWAYS. Rods or switches. Norf.

SWEAL. To finge. To fweal a hog. A sweal'd cat; a
cat whose hair or fur is finged 'off, by sleeping in the
ashes. Sweal is sometimes applied to a candle that
droofes or melts, called in Middlesex flareing.

SWEAMISH; i. e. squeamish; used for modest. North.

SWEAP. To swop or exchange. North.

SWEB. To swoon. North.

SWEET-MART. The marin. See FOUL-MART.

SWEIGH. To play at see-saw or titter-totter.

SWELT. To swoon. North.

SWIDDEN. To swidden; to finge or burn off, as heath.
&c. North.

SWIDGE. To swidge; to smart violently, as a burn or
recent wound. North.

SWIG. A liquor made of whey and herbs. North. Also
to drink heartily.

SWILKER, or SWELKER. To make a noise, like water
shaken in a barrel. North.

SWILKER O'ER. To dash over. North.

SWILL. A scuttle or wisket. North.

SWILL. A keeler to wash in, standing on three feet. Also
to guzzle, or drink greedily. North.

SWILLET. Growing turf set on fire for manuring the
land. Exm.

SWILLINGS. Hog-wash. North.

T A B

SWILL-TUB. A hog-tub. North.

SWINE-HULL, or SWINE-CRUE. A hog-flye. North.

SWINGE. To singe. North.

SWINGLE. To swingle; to rough-dress flax. North.

SWINGLE-TREE. The splinter-bar; whippin. North.

SWIPPER. Nimble, quick. Ab A. S. Swippre, crafty, subtle, cunning, fly, wily.

SWITHER. To throw down forcibly. North.

SWIZZEN. To singe. North.

SWORLE. To snarl like a dog. South.

SYE, or SIE. A drop. North.

SYKER. Such. Syker-like; such-like. North.

SYLE, or SILE. To pour or run. The pot files over; the pot boils over. North. He filed a gallon of ale down his throat; he poured a gallon of ale down his throat.

SYME. A frame of straw to set pans on. North.

SYPE. To trickle, or come drop by drop. North.

SYKE. A small rivulet. North.

T.

T AAL: To taal; to settle, to be reconciled to a situation; as a servant to a place, sheep to a heaf or haunt. North.

TAB. The tab of a shoe; the latchet of a shoe. North.
Also children's hanging-sleeves.

TABERN.

T A V

- TABERN.** A cellar. A Lat. *tabernac.*
- TACKING-END.** Shoemaker's end.
- TAGGE.** A sheep of the first year.
- TAIL-ENDS.** The refuse of wheat or other corn, not saleable in the market, but kept by farmers for their own consumption. Glouc.
- TAKE-TO-UN.** To take-to-un; to attack any one, either with blows, words, or law. West.
- TALLET** (i. e. top-loft). A hay-loft. Exm.
- TANBASTE, or TANBASE.** Scuffling, struggling. Exm.
- TANG.** A pike. Tang also signifies a sting. North.
- TANGLEING.** Slatternly. North.
- TANTLE.** To walk feebly; to todole, or toddle. See **TODOLE.** Lincolnsh.
- TANTRELLS.** Idle, unsettled people, who will not fix to any employment. North.
- TAPLEY, or TAPELY.** Early in the morning. Exm.
- TARN.** A lake or mere pool. North.
- TASKER.** A thresher. Norf.
- TASTE.** To taste; i. e. to smell, in the North. Indeed there is a very great affinity between the two senses. It is not uncommon, in the South, to hear a man desire another to let him taste his snuff.
- TASSEL.** A silly fellow. North.
- TASTRILL.** A cunning rogue. North.
- TATCHY.** Touchy, peevish. West.
- TATTER.** Cross, peevish. Old mistress is tedious tatter. Kent.
- TAVE.** To rage. Lincolnsh. A Belg. *tobben, toppen, daven.* Teut. *toven, furere.* Sick people are said to tave with their hands when they catch at any thing, or wave their hands when they want the use of reason.

T H I

TWFET. A lapwing. North.

THAAVLE. A pot-stick; a ladle without the bowl. North.

THACK. Thatch. A thacker; a thatcher. North.

THAR-CAKES. The same with bannocks. North. See **BANNOCKS.**

THARF AND THREA. Unwilling.

THARKY. Very tharky; very dark. South.

THARN. Guts prepared to receive puddings. Lincolnsh.
Ab A. S. Dearm; Belg. Darm, derm; Teut. Darm,
dearm, intestines.

THAT-AT-DANNAT. The Devil. North.

THEAK. To thatch. North.

THEAT. Firm, close, staunch. Spoken of barrels when
they do not run. North.

THEAVE. An ewe of the first year. Essex.

THEBES, or THAPES. Gooseberries. Norf.

THEK, THECKEE, or THECKA. This, in the Western
dialect, is generally, not always, used for *that*, when
it is a pronoun demonstrative, but never when it is a
pronoun relative, or conjunction; in which case, *that*,
or *that*, is the word used. Exm.

THERL, or THIRL. Gaunt, lank, thin, or lean. West.

THEW'D. Towardly. North.

THIBLE, or THIVEL. A stick to stir a pot. Also a dib-
ble, or setting-stick.

THICK-LISTED. Short-winded, or breathing with diffi-
culty. West.

THILL-HORSE. The shaft-horse. North.

THIN-DRINK. Small-beer. South.

THIR. To thir, thear, der, dear, or dere; to frighten,
hurt, or strike dead. Exm.

THIRL. To pierce. North.

THIRL.

T H R

THIRL. To bore a hole, to drill. Lincolnsh. From the Anglo-Saxon, *dhryl*, *dhysel*, entrance; *Dherlian*, Belg. *drillen*, to perforate.

THO. Then; at that time. Exm.

THOKISH. Slothful, sluggish. Norf.

THOLE. To brook, or endure. Derbysh. Thole a while; i. e. stay a while. Chaucer has tholed for suffered. Ab A. S. *tholian*, of the same signification.

THONE. Thony; thawed, damp, moist. North.

THORLE. Gaunt, lean. Exm.

THOU'S LIKE. Certainly; of necessity.

THRAVE. A shock of corn, containing twenty-four sheaves. Ab A. S.

THREAF. A handful, a bundle, or bottle. North. To thrave; to urge. Lincolnsh. Ab A. S. *thravian*, *urgere*.

THREAP, or THREAPEN. To blame, rebuke, reprove, or chide. Ab A. S. *threapan*, *threapian*, of the same signification. To threap kindness upon one is used in another sense. To threap is also to urge or press. It is no threaping ware; i. e. ware so bad as to require a person to be urged, pressed, or persuaded, to purchase it. North and South. Also to persist in saying a thing. Cumb.

THREAVE. Twenty-four sheaves or boltings of corn. Glouc. In Yorkshire it signifies twelve loggins of straw.

THRIMPLE. To fumble. North.

THRING. To press forward. North.

THRIPPA. To beat. Chesh. I'll thrippa thee; I'll beat or cudgel thee.

THRODDEN. To grow, thrive, increase. North.

THRODDY. Plump, fat, or fleshy. North.

THROGG.

T I F

- THRONG, VERY THRONG.** Busily employed. North.
- THROPPLE.** To throttle or strangle. Yorksh. and Var.
- THROPPLE.** The windpipe. Yorksh.
- THROSTLE.** A thrush. North.
- THROW, or THRAW.** A turner's lathe. North.
- THROW.** To turn, as turners do. Ab A. S. *thrawan*; which, among various significations, means to turn and wind. North.
- THRUFF.** A table-comb. Cumb. Also through. North.
- THRUM.** To thrum; to pur, as a cat. North.
- THRUNTY.** Healthy, hardy. North.
- THRUTCH.** For Thrust. Chesh. Maxfield measure, heap and thrutch.
- THUMPING.** Great, huge. A thumping boy; a large child. Exm. and different counties.
- THURT.** A thrust-over fellow; a cross-grained or ill-tempered fellow. Berksh.
- THWAITE.** The shelving part of the side of a mountain.
- THWITE.** To wittle, cut, make white by cutting. He hath thwitten a mill-post into a pudding-prick. Prov. North.
- TICHING.** Setting up turves to dry, in order to prepare them for fuel. West.
- TICKLE.** Uncertain. Tickle-weather; uncertain weather.
- TID.** Lively, sprightly. Glouc.
- TIDER, TIDDER, or TITTER.** Soon, quicker, earlier, first, or earliest. From Tide. Vide *ASTITE*. Tider up caw; let him that is up first call the others. North. It also is used for rather.
- TIDY.** Small. North.
- TIFLE.** To turn, to stir, to entangle; to disorder any thing by tumbling it. So standing corn, or high *grafs*, when trodden down, is said to be tified. North.

TIFT.

T O L

- TIFT.** To tift; to adjust, or dress up. North.
- TIKE.** A dog. North. Also an odd or queer fellow.
- TILL.** To. North.
- TIMERSOME.** Passionate. West.
- TIMOROUS.** Used by the vulgar in the North to signify furious or passionate.
- TINE.** To shut or fence. Tine the door; shut the door.
Ab A. S. tynan, to inclose, fence, hedge, or teen.
- TINE.** To tine, or tind, a candle; to light a candle in a fire. Hence tinder. Devonsh.
- TING.** To ting; to chide severely. Exm.
- TING.** A long girth, or surcingle, that girds the paniers tight. West.
- TING-TANG.** The little bell of a church. North.
- TINY.** Puny, little. It is usually joined with little, as an augmentative. So they say, a little tiny thing.
- TIP, or TUP.** A ram. North.
- TIFE.** To tofs with the hand. Also a trap for catching rabbits, rats, mice, &c. North.
- TIPPER'D.** Dressed unhandsomely.
- TIPPY.** The brim of a cap or bonnet. North.
- TIRANT.** Special, extraordinary. West.
- TIRL.** To turn over, as leaves in a book. North.
- TIT.** A horse. North.
- TITE.** A tite; a fountain of water; or rather a small run or rill of water, dammed across, for the convenience of catching water for family uses. Glouc.
- TIV.** To "gang tiv'em;" go to them. North.
- TOD.** To tooth fickle. North.
- TOLE.** To tole; to entice. Vide Mr. Lock. Berksh.
- TOLL-BAR.** A turnpike. North.
- TOLL-NOOK.** A corner of the market-place where the toll used to be taken. North.

TOME.

T R A

TOME. A hair line for fishing. Cumb.

TOME. To faint away. North.

TONGUE-WHALED. Severely scolded. North.

TOOLY. Tender, sickly. A tooly man or woman. Hampsh.

TOOM, or TUME. Empty. A toom purse makes a bleit (i. e. bashful) merchant. Evidently derived from the Danish word, tom, empty. North.

TOORCAN. To wonder, or muse on what one means to do. North.

TOOTHY. Peevish, crabbed. South.

TOO-TOO. Used absolutely for very well, or good. North.

TOR. A high rock ; as Mam-tor, a high rock in Derbyshire. North.

TORFLE. To decline in health. North.

T'OTHER DAY. The day before yesterday. Berksh.

TOTLE. A slow, lazy person. } Exm.

TOTLING. Slow, idle. }

TOTTER. To stagger. North.

TOVET, or TOFIET. Half a bushel. Kent.

TOURN. A spinning-wheel. Exm.

TOWGHER. A dower, or dowry. Cumb.

TOWN-PLACE. A farm-yard. Cornw.

TOWPIN. A pin belonging to a cart.

TOWSER. A coarse apron worn by maid-servants in working. Devonsh.

TOYLE-ZOAK. A disorder in a cow's tail. West.

TOZE. To toze ; to pull abroad wool, &c. Perhaps from Towze. Exm.

TRAIL. To drag after. North.

TRAMMEL. An iron instrument in the chimney for hanging pots and kettles over the fire.

TRAMP. A tramp ; a beggar. Suffex.

TRAMP-

T U T

TRAMPERS. Strollers, whether beggars or pedlars. North.

TRANTY. Wise and forward above their age. Spoken of children. The same with Audfarand.

TREAF. Peevish, froward. South.

TREEN-WARE. Earthen vessels.

TRIG. To fill, particularly the belly. North.

TRIP OF SHEEP. A small flock.

TROANT. A foolish fellow, and sometimes a lazy loiterer; A truant. Exm.

TROLLY-BAGS. Tripe. Cumb.

TROLÜBBER. A husbandman, a day-labourer. Exm.

TROUSING. Trousing a hedge or faggot; trimming off the superfluous branches. Warwicksh.

TROUTS. Curds taken off the whey when it is boiled; a rustic word. In some places they are called Trotters. North.

TRUB. A slut. Exm.

TRULL. To bowl with a cricket-ball. Kent.

TRY. How do you try? How do you find yourself? West.

TUCKIN. A satchel used in setting beans. Glouc.

TUFIT. The peevit, or green plover. North.

TUM. To tum wool; to mix wool of divers colours. North.

TUME. To heald, or pour out. See HEALD. North.

TUMULS. Heaps. He has tumuls of money. Cornw.

TUP, TUPE, or TEAP. A ram. North.

TUSH. The wing of a ploughshare. Glouc.

TUSSLE. A struggle. We had a tussle for it. North and South.

TUT. To do work by the tut, or tote; to undertake it by the great. West.

T W I

TWAM. To swoon. North.

TWATTLE. To twattle; to pat, to make much of, as horses, cows, dogs. North.

TWEEA. Two. North.

TWIDDLE. A pimple. Suffolk.

TWILL. A spoole. North. From Quill. In the South they call it winding of quills; because anciently, I suppose, they wound the yarn upon quills for the weavers, though now they use reeds; or else reeds were called quills, as in Latin, calami; for quills, or shafts of birds feathers, are now called calami, because they are employed for the same use of writing, which, of old, reeds only were, and to this day are, in some parts of the world. The word pen, now used for the instrument we write with, is no other than the Latin penna, which signifies the quill, or hard feather, of any bird, and is a very proper word for it, because our pens are now made of such quills, which, as I said, were formerly made of reeds.

TWILT. A quilt or bed-cover. North.

TWINTERS. A beast of two winters old. North.

TWIRNE. A spinning-wheel. Glouc.

TWIRTER. A two-year old sheep. North.

TWITCHBELL. An earwig. North.

TWITTER. To tremble. A Teut. tittern, tremere; both from the sound produced. This is a word of general use. My heart twitters; I am all in a twitter. To twitter thread or yarn, is to spin it uneven; generally used also in this sense.

TWITTERS. To be on or in the twitters; to be agitated by expectation, suspense, or fear; to be in a great doubt. North.

Two-

V I N

TWO-MEAL CHEESE. Cheese made of equal quantities of skimmed and new milk. Glouc.

TYLE-SHARD. A fragment of a tile. Norf.

TY-TOP. A garland. North.

V.

VALLIDOM. The value of. North.

VAMPER. To swagger or vapour. North.

VAN. A fan or machine for winnowing corn. Glouc.

VANG. To take or receive. From fangen, German.

To vang; to stand sponsor to a child. Exm.

VARRA. Very. Varra foan; very fine. North.

VAUNCE-ROOF. The garret. Suff.

U-BACK. U-block, &c. A Christmas-block. Vide YU-

BATCH. North.

VEAKING. Fretfulness, peevishness. Exm.

VELL. A calf's bag or stomach, used in making rembet. Glouc.

VELLING. Ploughing up the turf or upper surface of the ground, to lay in heaps to burn. South.

VIGGING. See POTE.

VINEROUS. Hard to please. North.

VINNIED. Fenny, mouldy. Exm.

VINNYS. A scolding-match; also a battle, bout, or assault.

"I bruise'd my shin th' other day with playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence, three vineys for a dish of stewed prunes." Shakespear. From the French, venue. See Cotgrave. West,

V O R

VIT. To vit; to dress meat. Exm.

VITTY. Decent, handsome, well. Exm. Neatly dressed.

VCLICK, or FLICK. A blow with a stick. I ge'd un a vlick. West.

UMBER. Number. Exm.

UMSTRID. Astride, astridlands. North.

UN. Him. I told un. West, particularly Hampshire, where every thing is masculine, except a boar-cat, which is always called she.

UNBEER. Impatient. North.

UNBETHOWT. Reflected, remembered. North.

UNCOUTH. Strange. North.

UNCUFFS and UNCUDS. News. North.

UNDERDRAWING. The cieling of a room. North.

UNEMPT. To unempt the load; to unload a cart. Wilts.

UNGAIN. Aukward, clumsy. North, and various.

UNKARD. Aukward.

UNKID. Lonely.

UNKNOWN. An unknown man; one who does good secretly. North.

UNLEED, or UNLEAD. A general name for any crawling, venomous creature; as a toad, &c. It is sometimes ascribed to man; and then it denotes a sly, wicked fellow, that, in a manner, creeps to do mischief; the very pest of society. See Mr. Nicholson's Catalogue.

UNSCRIFE. To put in mind of. North.

UNSKAITH'D. Uninjured, undamaged, unhurt. North.

UNTHAW. It unthaws; it thaws. Wilts.

VOIDER. A kind of open-work basket. North.

VOKEY. Moist. North.

VOOR. A furrow. Exm.

VORE. Forth. To draw vore, to twit one with a fault.

-Exm.

VORE-

U Z Z

VORE-DAYS, or VOAR-DAYS. Late in the day. Exm.

VORE-REERT. Forthright; without circumspection. Exm.

UPAZET. In perfection. Exm.

UPBRAID. To rise in the stomach: My dinner upbraids.
North.

UPHOWD. To warrant. North.

UPZETTING. A gossiping, or christening-feast. Exm.

VRAMP-SHAPEN. Distorted. West.

URCHIN. A hedge-hog. North.

URE. Udder.

VREACH. Carefully, diligently, and earnestly. West.

VRITH. Etherings, or windings of hedges. South.

URLED. To be stunted in their growth. Said of such as do not grow. Hence an urling is, in the North, a little, dwarfish person. In the South such persons are called Knurles. To url; to look sickly.

VULCH, or FULCH. A pushing stroke with the fist, directed upwards. West.

VULL-STATED. See FULL-STATED. Exm.

VUMP. To vump; to thump. West.

VUNG. Received. West.

VURDIN. A farthing. Exm.

VUR-VORE. Far forth. Exm.

VUSTIN FUME. A mighty fume, a violent passion. West.

VUSTLED UP. Wrapped up. West.

UVVER. Upper; as, the uvver lip. North.

UZZLE, or BLACK UZZLE. A blackbird. North.

W A L

W.

WABSTER, or WEBSTER. A weaver. North.

WAD. Would. North.

WAD. Black lead. Cumb. It also means a neighbourhood; as, such and such places lie in the same wad or bea.

WAIN. A waggbn. North. In Gloucestershire, an ox-cart without side-rails.

WAIN-HOUSE. A waggon-house. Glouc.

WA-IS'T-HEART. Woe is me. North.

WAKE. The feast of the dedication of the parish-church; also a company of neighbours sitting up with the dead. North.

WAKKER. Easily awakened. North. *a great one*

WALCH. Insipid, fresh, waterish. In the South, they say wallowish, meaning somewhat nauseous.

WALKER. A fuller. A walk-mill; a fulling-mill. A Belg. Walcher, fullo, hoc a verb. Belg. walchen. It. gualcare, pannos premere, calcare. Teut. walcken, pannum polire; all probably from the Latin, calcare. Skinner.

WALL. He lies by the wall. Spoken of a person dead, but not buried. Norf. and Suff.

WALLACE (of a horse). The withers. Norf.

WALLANEERING. An expression of pity. North.

WALLING; i. e. Boiling. It is now in frequent use among the salt-boilers at Northwyche, Namptwyche, &c. Perhaps the same as Walloping. Whence, in some boroughs,

W A R

boroughs, persons who boil a pot there, called pot-wallopers, are entitled to vote for representatives in parliament.

WALLOPING. A flatteringly manner. North.

WALLY. To coquer or indulge. North.

WALT. To totter, or lean one way; to overthrow. From the old Saxon, wæltan, to tumble, or roll; whence our weltering in blood; or rather from the Saxon, wealthian, to reel or stagger. North.

WANGERY. Flabby. Exm.

WANG-TOOTH. The jaw-tooth. Ab A.S. Wang-wong. The jaw-wone toth, or rather wang-toth; the canine tooth.

WANKLE. Weak, unstable, not to be depended on; as, a wankle feat; wankle weather. North.

WANKLE. Slender, limber, flaccid, ticklish, fickle, wavering. North.

WANT. A mole. North, and var. From the Saxon, Wand.

WANTI-TUMP, or ONTI-TUMP. A mole-hill. Glouc.

WAP. A bundle of straw. North.

WAPPER'D. Restless, or fatigued. Spoken of a sick person. Glouc.

WAPPER-EYED. Goggle-eyed; having full, rolling eyes, or looking like one scared; or squinting like a person overtaken with liquor. Exm.

WAPS. A wasp. Var. Dial.

WAR. Worfe. War-and-war; worfe-and worfe. Var. Dial.

WARBLE. A swelling on the back of a cow or ox. North.

WARCH, or WARK. To ache, to wark. Ab A. S. Wark, pain.

WARD.

W A T

WARD. World. North.

WAR-DAY. Work-day, or week-day, in opposition to Sunday. Sunday and war-day. North.

WARE. To ware one's money; to bestow it well, to lay it out in ware. North.

WARISON. The stomach and its contents. Cumb.

WARIST. That hath conquered any disease or difficulty, and is secure against the future; also well-stored or furnished. North.

WARK. A pain or ache; as, head-wark, teeth-wark. North.

WARLOCK. A wizard, North.

WARP. To lay eggs. A hen warps or warys. North.

WARRIDGE. The withers of a horse. North.

WARSTEAD. Used in that sense; q. waterstead.

WARTH. A water-ford. Warth, in the old Saxon, signifies the shore.

WARY. To curse. Lanc. Ab A. S. warian, werigan, to execrate, or curse. To wary is also to lay an egg. North.

WASHAMOUTHE. A blab. Exm.

WASHBREW. Flummery. Exm.

WA's ME! Woe is me! Var. Dial.

WASSET-MAN. A scare-crow, Wilts.

WASTE. A consumption. North.

WATCHET. Wet-shod, wet in the feet. Oxfordsh.

WATSAIL. A drinking song, sung on Twelfth-day eve, throwing toast to the apple-trees, in order to have a fruitful year; which seems to be a relic of the heathen sacrifice to Pomona. Waffail. Exm.

WATTLES. Hurdles. Also the lowest part of a cock's comb. Rods laid on a roof to thatch upon. North.

W A V E R S.

W E E

WAVERS. Young timberlings left standing in a fallen wood. North.

WAUGHING. Barking. Probably from the sound. North.

WAUGHIST. Faintish. North.

WAW. To waw; to mew like a cat. North.

WAWL. To wawl; to cry audibly, but not loudly. North.

WAX. To increase, to grow in stature. North.

WAY-BIT (or rather a wee-bit). A little piece. A mile and a wee-bit, or way-bit. Yorksh. Wee is Scotch for little.

WAY-BREAD. Plantain. From the Saxon, Wæg-bræde. So called because growing every where in the streets and ways. North.

WAZE. A small round cushion, put under the hat, or on the crown of the hat, to carry hannels or geggins upon. Cumb.

WAZISTHEART; i. e. Woe is it to the heart. An expression of condolence. North.

WEAD. Very angry; mad, in the figurative sense. From Wode. North.

WEAH. Sorry for. North.

WEAKY. Moist, juicy; opposed to hark. North.

WEALK. A wilk; a shell-fish, called cochlea marina.

WEAR. To lay out money with another in drink. North.

WEAR. To wear the pot; to cool it. North.

WEAT. To weat the head; to look it for lice. North.

WEATHER. A gelded ram. North.

WEATING. Old urine. North.

WEAT-NOT. Know not. North.

WEA-WORTH YOU! Woe betide you! North.

WEE. Little. North.

WEE AND WENY. Very small. North.

WEEA.

W E L

WEEA. To be weca for any one; to be sorry for him.
North.

WEEKEY. Mōst. North.

WEEL. Well. North.

{	Mains Ducings Twito	}	weel; well, by degrees of com- parison.
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WEET, or WITE. Nimble, swift. North. Used also in that sense in the South.

WEE-WOW, or A-WEE-WOW. Waving backward and forward; perverse. West.

WEIGH, or WAAGH. A lever, a wedge. Ab A. S.
Wæge, pondus, massa, libra.

WEIR, or WAAR. Sea-wreck, or Alga-marina. North-umb. From the old Saxon, Waar. The Thanet men, according to Somner, call it Wore or Woore.

WEIR, or WARE. A pool of water, or pond. South.

WELK. To dry. North. Mown grass in drying for hay is said to welk. To wilt, for wither, spoken of green herbs or flowers, is a general word.

WELL-A-DAY! Alas! Various.

WELLANEER! Alas! North.

WELLING (of whey). It is heating it scalding hot, to take off the curds. South. Welling, or walling, is old English for boiling.

WELL-TIDDED; i. e. teated; a good udder. North.

WELLY. Almost, nearly. North.

WELT. To overfet. North.

WELTER. To welter; to waddle, to go aside, or heavily, as women with child, or fat persons. From the old Saxon, wealtian, to reel or stagger; or else from the Saxon, weltan, to tumble or roll. Whence weltering in blood. North.

WEM.

W H E

- WEM.** A small blemish, hole, or decay, especially in cloth. Essex. In the North, Wem signifies the belly.
- WEND.** To go. North.
- WENNEL.** A weaned calf. Norf. and Suff.
- WENNEL.** A young beast, ox, bull, or cow. Eff. & Suff.
- WENTED.** Grown acid. Spoken of wort. Norf.
- WENTS.** The teasles, or fullers thistles, when worn out. Glouc.
- WESLY.** Dizzy, giddy. North.
- WETHERLY.** With rage and violence. Exm.
- WHAIN.** To coax or entice. North.
- WHAINED.** Strange. North.
- WHALE.** To beat with a horsewhip or pliant stick. North.
- WHAMP.** A wasp. North.
- WHANG.** To beat; perhaps with thongs. North.
- WHANGS.** Leather thongs. North.
- WHANK** (of cheese). A great slice of cheese. North.
- WHAPPER.** Any thing large. A thumper. Com.
- WHAPPET.** A blow with the hollow of the hand. West.
- WHAPPLE-WAY.** A bridle-way, or road where only a horse can pass. South.
- WHAREWEY.** Wherewith. West.
- WHARRE.** Crab-apples, or verjuice. As sour as wharre. Chesh.
- WHARTS and WHEWTS** (of grass). Irregular tufts. North.
- WHAT-NOSED.** Hot-nosed; red-nosed, from drinking. West.
- WHEADY.** Long, tedious. A wheady mile; a mile seemingly of an extraordinary length. Shropsh.
- WHEAM, or WHEEM.** Near at hand; close, so that no wind can enter it. Also very handsome and convenient

W H E

for one; as, it lies wheem for me. **Cheff.** From the old Saxon, gecweme, grateful, acceptable, pleasant, fit, gentle, easy.

WHEAMOW. Nimble. I am very wheamow, quoth the old woman, when she stepped into the middle of the bittlin. **Derbysh. Prov.**

WHEAN. A strumpet. **North.**

WHEANG. A thong of leather. **North.**

WHEAZE. To breathe hoarsely. **North.**

WHEDDER. To tremble. **North.**

WHEE, WHI, or WHEY. An heifer; the only word used in the East Riding of Yorkshire in that sense.

WHEEDEN. A simple person. **West.**

WHEEL. A whirlpool. **Lanc.** From the Saxon, wæl, a vortex of water, or whirlpool. **North.**

WHEEN-CAT. A queen-cat, or female cat. **Queen,** in Saxon, was used to signify the female. **Exm.** **Queen** fugel; a queen fowl, or hen.

WHEINT. Queint, fine. A wheint lad; a fine lad. Used ironically. **Chestr. and Var. Dial.** Also cunning, subtle.

WHELK. To kick or strike. **North.**

WHELM. Half of a hollow tree, laid under a gate-way, to form a passage for water. A kind of substitute for an arch. **Norf. and Suff.**

WHELM and WHEMMLE. To turn any vessel upside down. **North.**

WHERRET. A great blow. Perhaps a back-handed stroke.

WHERRITED. Teized; q. ferrited. **North.**

Called also a Whisterpoop. **Exm.** See **WHISTERPOOP.**

WHERRY. A liquor made from the pulp of crabs, after the verjuice is expressed; generally called Crab-Wherry.

WHEWT. To whistle. **North.**

WHICK.

W H I

WHICK. Quick, lively. North.

**WHICKET FOR WHACKET, and QUITTEE FOR QUOT-
TEE.** An equivalent; quid pro quo. Kent.

WHICKS. Quicks; couch grass. North.

WHIFFLERS. Men who make way for the corporation
of Norwich by flourishing their swords. Norf.

WHIG. A beverage made with whey and herbs. North.

WHILK. Which; as, Whilk will you have? North.

WHIMLY. Softly, silently, with little noise. North.

WHINGE. To moan and complain with crying. North.

WHINNERING. Neighing. Cumb.

WHINNER-NEE. A meagre, thin-faced man, with a sharp
nose. Perhaps from some bird that feeds, or is bred,
among whins. North.

WHINNOCK, or KIT. A pail to carry milk in. North.

WHINS. Furze. North.

WHIRKENED. Choaked, strangled. North.

WHIRL-BOUK. A churn that turns round. Derbysh.

WHIRL-TE-WOO. Butter-milk; from being made in a
whirl-bouk. Derbysh.

WHISKET. A basket, skuttle, or shallow ped. North.

WHISTER. To whisper. West.

WHISTERCLISTER. A stroke or blow under the ear.
Devonsh.

WHISTERPOOP. A back-handed blow. See **WHERRET.**
Exm.

WHITE. To cut sticks with a knife. North.

WHITE. To requite; as, God white you, God requite
you. Chesh. and Var. Dial. White for quite. Quite
per aphazresin pro requite.

WHITE. To blame. You lean all the white off yourself;
you remove all the blame from yourself. See **WITE.**

W H Y

WHITE-CROPS. Corn; as wheat, barley, &c. Glouc.

WHITE-IT! The deuce take it! North.

WHITE-NIB. A rook. Yorksh.

WHITHER. To quake or shake. North.

WHITHERER. A lusty, strong, or stout person, or thing. North.

WHITTLE. A double blanket, worn by the West-country women over their shoulders, like cloaks. West.

WHITTLE. A knife. North.

WHIT-WITCH (White witch). A pretended conjuror, whose power depends on his learning, and not from a contract with the devil. Exm.

WHIZ. To hiss like hot iron in water. North.

WHIZZLE. To get any thing away sily. North.

WHOAVE. To cover orwhelm over. Chesf. We will not kill, but whoave. Prov. Spoken of a pig or fowl that they have overwhelmed with some vessel, in readiness to kill. Ab A. S. hwolf, hwalf, a covering, or canopy. Verb. hwalfian, camerare, fornicare. North.

WHOO! WHOO! An interjection, marking great surprise. North.

WHOOK. To shake. Chesf. He whook't at every joint.

WHORTING. Out a whorting; out in the woods, to gather whorts, or whortle-berries. West.

WHOTJECOMB. What d'ye call him. Exm.

WHOTT. Hot. Exm.

WHO-WHISKIN. A whole great drinking-pot; who being the Cheshire dialect for whole, and a whiskin signifying a black pot.

WHRINE. Any thing very four. North.

WHY. A young heifer. North.

WHY-CALF. A female or cow calf. Cumb.

WHY-

W I S

WHY-FOR-AY. An equivalent. He would have married her, but she had not a why-for-ay; i. e. not a sufficient fortune to answer his. West.

WHY-VORE, or FOR WHY-VORE. Wherefore.

WICKENS. The roots of quicken grass. North.

WICKER. To neigh, or whinny. Hampsh. Also a method of castrating a ram, by inclosing his testicles within a slit stick. Glouc.

WIDDLE. To fret. North.

WIG. A bun or muffin. North.

WIGGER. Strong. A clear-pitch'd, wigger fellow. North.

WIKES or WIKERS (of the mouth). Corners of the mouth. North.

WILF. A willow. North.

WILLERN. Peevish, wilful. A Saxon. weller, willing.

WILLOW-BENCH. A share of a husband's estate, enjoyed by widows in Sussex, over and above their jointure.

WILT. To wilt, or wither; to wither. These flowers are all wilted. South and West.

WIMME. To wimme; to winnow. South.

WIN or WIND-BERRY. A bilberry or wortle-berry. North.

WINAFLAT. Thrown on one side. North.

WINDLE, or WINNEL. A bushel. North.

WINDLE-STRAWS. Crested dog's-tail. North.

WINDROW. To windrow; to rake the mown grass into rows, called windrows. Norf. and Suff.

WINLY. Quietly.

WINNER-CLOTH. A large cloth on which corn is dight or winnowed. North.

WINNYED. Frighted. Glouc.

WISHINET. A pincushion. North.

W O O

WISKIT. See **WHISKET.** North.

WITE. To blame. Ab A. S. *pœna, multa, q. supplicium.* Chaucer useth the word for blame.

WITHERLY. Wilful, contrary. A witherly cat.

WITHY. A willow-tree. Glouc.

WITHY. A round hoop of osier. North.

WITTERING. A hint. North.

WIZEN'D. Dried, withered. North.

WIZZEN. To wither. North.

WOADMEL. A coarse hairy stuff, made of Iceland wool, and brought from thence by our seamen to Norfolk and Suffolk.

WODE. Mad. Cumb.

WOE BETIDE THEE!

WOE WORTH THEE!

} Execrations. North.

WOGH. A wall. Lanc. Ab A. S. *wag, wall.* Elsewhere, in the North, wogh is used for wool, by a change of the dialect.

WOMMEL. An auger. Perhaps a corrupt pronunciation of wimble. North.

WONNE, or WUN. To dwell, to haunt, or frequent; as, Where wun you? Where dwell you? Ab A. S. *wunian, gewunian*; Belg. *woonen*; Teut. *wonen, wohnen.*

WOODCOCK-SOIL. Ground that hath a soil under the turf, that looks of a woodcock colour, and is not good. South.

WOODSERE. Decayed or hollow pollards. Also the month or season for felling wood. Essex and Suffolk.

WOOD-WANTS. Holes in a post or piece of timber; q. d. places wanting wood.

WOODWESH. Dyers broom. North.

WOP.

W U S

WOP. A wasp. Exm.

WORK-BRACCO. Work-brittle. Cheff. Very diligent, earnest, or intent on one's work. Var. Dial.

WORRIED. Choaked. Worrان, in the A. S. signifies to destroy; in which sense we shall say a dog worries sheep.

WOTCHAT. Orchard. North.

WOUNDY. Very great. South.

WRAITH. A spirit, or ghost; an apparition exactly like a living person; its appearance is said to forebode the person's approaching death. North.

WRAX. To wrax; to stretch the body in yawning, or as cattle do when they rise. North.

WRAXLING. Wrestling. Exm.

WREAKE. To fret, or be angry. North.

WREASEL. A weasel. North.

WRECK. Abundance. North.

WRECKLIN. The least animal in a brood or litter. North.

WREE. To wree against a person; to insinuate something to his disadvantage. North.

WREEDEN. Peevish, tetchy. North.

WRIGHT. A carpenter. The only word in use in the East Riding of Yorkshire for that trade.

WRINGLE-STREAS. Bents. Called also Windle-straws.

WRONG. Crooked. A wrong man or woman. Norf.

WRONGS. Crooked arms or large boughs of trees when the faggot-wood is cut off. Norf.

WUMMLE. A wimble, or auger. North.

WUNSOME. Smart, trimly dressed; lively, joyous. North.

WUNT. A mole. Glouc.

WUNT. Hillocks, mole-hills. Glouc.

WUSSET. A scare-crow. Wilts.

Y E A

WYAH. Yes. North.

WYLIBCAAT. A flannel vest. North.

WYTE. To blame. See **WITE.**

Y.

YAAPING. Crying in despair, lamenting. Applied to chickens lamenting the absence of their parent hen. North.

YACK. An oak. North.

YACKRANS. Acorns. North.

YALLOW-BEELS, or YALLOW-BOYS. Guineas. Exm.

YANE. The breath. North.

YANE. One. Yance, once. Var. Dial.

YARE. Covetous, desirous, eager. Also nimble, ready, fit, ticklish. North. It is used also in the South. Chaucer uses it for ready, quick, as does also Shakespeare, in the Tempest. Spoken of grass or pasture, it is fresh, green, &c.

YARK. To push or strike. North.

YASPEN, or YEEPSEN. As much of any thing as can be taken up in both hands joined together; a double handful. South.

YATE, or YEAT. A gate. North.

YAUD. A horse; a jade. North.

YAWD, or YODE. A saddle-horse. North.

YEA and YEAN. One. North.

YEAD,

Y E S

YEAD. Head. Exm.

YEANDER. Yonder. Var. Dial.

YEARDLY. Valde, very. Yearly much, yearly great. North.

YEARNING. The liquor of the rennet, used in producing curd. North.

YEATHER. A flexible twig, used for binding hedges. North.

YEAVELING. Evening. Exm.

YEAVY. Wet and moist. Exm.

YEAW. An ewe sheep. North.

YED. Ned, Edward. Derbysh.

YEDDER. A long stick.

YEENDER, or EENDER. The forenoon. Derbysh.

YEES. Eyes. Exm.

YEEVIL. A dung-fork. Exm.

YELL. Barren, or that gives no milk.

YELLOW-BELLY. A person born in the fens of Lincolnshire. Lincolnsh.

YELTS. Young fows, who have not had pigs. North.
See **GALTS**.

YEO. An ewe. Exm.

YEPPY. To yeppy; to make a chirping noise like chickens or birds. Also used negatively to denote the voice of a person that can't be heard distinctly. "Thou art so hoarse, that thou canst scarce yeppy." West.

YER-NUTS. Earth-nuts. North.

YERRING. Noisy. Perhaps jarring. Exm.

YERRING. Yelling. West.

YESS. Podex.

YESSE. An earth-worm; particularly those called dew-worms. West.

YESTER-

Y U B

YESTERNIGHT. Pronounced Yesterneet. Last night.

Analogous with yesterday. North.

YETHARD. Edward. Derbysh.

YETLING. A small iron boiler. North.

YETS. Oats. Northumb.

YEW, or **YOD.** Went. Yewing, going. Ab A. S.
eode, ivit, iter fecit, concessit, he went. Chaucer,
yed, yeden, yode, eodem sensu. Spencer, also, in his
Fairy Queen, Lib. I. c. 10.

He that the blood-red billows, like a wall,
On either side disparted with his rod,
Till all his army dry-foot thro' them yod.

Speaking of Moses.

YEWERS. Embers; hot ashes. Exm.

YEWMORS. Embers; hot ashes. The same word is also
used for humours. West.

YOLD-RING. A yellow-hammer. North.

YOLT. A newt, or eft. Glouc.

YONT. Beyond. North.

YOON. Oven. Var. Dial.

YOTED, or **WHESD.** Watered. The brewer's grains
must be well yoted, or whesed, for the pigs. West.

YOUTH. A fine old youth, a healthy old man. North.

YOWFTER. To fester. Various.

YOWL. To cry, or howl, as a dog. North.

YOWR. The udder of a cow. North.

Yu, or **YULE-TIDE.** Christmas. North.

YU-BATCH. Christmas-batch. Yu-block, gule-block,
yule-clog, Christmas-block. Yu-games, Christmas-
games. Ab A. S. Cehul. Dan. Juledag, the day of
the

Z O C

the nativity of Christ. This, perhaps, from the Latin and Hebrew, Jubilum. In farm-houses, the servants lay by a large, knotty block for their Christmas-fire, and, during the time it lasts, they are entitled, by custom, to ale at their meals. North.

YUCK. To itch. Linc. Perhaps from the Scotch; or from the Dutch, jeuchen, joocken. Germ. jeucken, or jeucker.

Z.

ZATE. Soft. Glouc.

ZEM. 'Should zem; it should seem, or so report goes.

'Should zem thou wert sick. I sem, or zem; an old word for I see, I perceive. West.

ZENNET. A week, a sev'n-night. Exm.

ZESS. A pile of sieves in a barn. Exm.

ZEW. A fow. Exm.

ZEWNTEN. Seventeen. Exm.

ZIDLE-MOUTH'D. Wry-mouth'd, or more extended on one side than the other. Exm.

ZIGG. Urine. Exm.

ZIL OR SIL'D-TIME. Seldom. West.

ZINNILA. A son-in-law. Exm.

ZIVE. A scythe. Exm.

ZOCK. A blow. I gee'd un a zock. West.

Zoo.

Z W O

ZOO. To let the kee go zoo; to let the cows go dry.
West.

ZOWERSWOPPED. Ill-natured. Exm.

ZOWL. A plough. See ZULL. Exm.

ZUANT. Regularly sowed. The wheat must be zown
zuant. West.

ZWIR. To turn. Zwir thy torn; turn thy spinning-
wheel. West.

ZWOP. The noise made by the sudden fall of any thing;
as, he fell down zwop.



SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
G L O S S A R Y.

A.

A-LADY. Lady-day. Norf.

ALL-MAKS. All forts. North.

ALP, or OLP. A finch in general. A singing alp; a bull-finch. North.

ANBURY. A disease incident to turnips. North.

ANTLE. An thou wilt. Yorksh.

APRILL'D. Soured, or beginning to turn sour, when applied to milk or beer. Exm.

ARVILL-BREAD. Cakes given at funerals. North.

Ass. Afhes. North.

ASSLE. Afsle-tooth; a grinder. Afsle-tree; the axis of a carriage-wheel; never used without the termination tree. North.

BA-

B L U

B.

BA-ARGE. A barrow-pig. West.

BALE. Danger, mischief; whence baleful. North.

BANK'D. Broken, or ruined. North.

BARNACLES. Spectacles. North.

BARNED. Housed in the barn. Norf.

BARNET. A cart-whip.

BARN-YARD. Straw-yard, fold-yard. Norf.

BATTONS. Strong, broad fencing rails. Norf.

BEAD. Indeed; i. e. by my beads. North.

BEDLAM-SPIT. A harflet. North.

BED-ALE. Groaning ale; ale brewed for a christening. West.

BEGGARY. Land let down through want of proper manure and tillage, is said to be run to beggary. North.

BIGGIN. A building. North.

BESTOW. To stow away. Norf.

BIN, or BEN. Within. Analagous to bout, or but, without. Norf.

BINS. Applied provincially to all receptacles of straw in a farm-yard; cow-cribs, &c. Norf.

BLENKY. To blenky, or blenk; to snow, but sparingly, resembling the blenks or ashes that sometimes fly out of a chimney, and fall around the place. West.

BLESS VORE. To bless vore; to bless for it; to use charms or spells to cure disorders.

BLOWS. Blossoms. Glouc.

BLUE-CAPS. Meadow scabions, devil's-bit. North.

BLUNK

B R I

BLUNK (of weather). A fit of squally, tempestuous weather. Norf.

BOG-VIOLET. Butter-wort. North.

BOKE-LOAD. A large, top-heavy load. Norf.

BOLT. To bolt, is to swallow meat whole, without chewing it. Bolting pickled pork is a common practice among the farmers servants in Kent and Sussex. In Gloucestershire, to bolt signifies to truss straw.

BOLTING. A truss of straw. Glouc.

BOOAC. To reach, to keck. North.

BOORLY. Lusty, gross, and large made. A boorly man or woman. North.

BOTCHET. Small-beer; mead. North.

BOWDYKITE. A person that is pot-bellied. North.

BOWIT. A lanthorn. North.

BOZZOM or **BUZZOM-CHUCK'D**. A deep, dark redness in the cheeks. West.

BRAIDS, pronounced **Brids**. Wicker-work for covering trees newly grafted. Glouc.

BRASHY. Small, rubbishing, or refuse fuel. North.

BRIDE-DOOR. "To run for the bride-door," is to start for a favour given by the bride to be run for by the youths of the neighbourhood, who wait at the church-door till the marriage-ceremony is over, and from thence run to the bride's door. The prize is a ribbon, which is made up into a cockade, and worn for that day in the hat of the winner. If the distance is great, such as two or three miles, it is usual to ride for the bride-door. In Scotland the prize is a mess of brose: the custom is there called running for the brose. North.

BRIDE-WAIN. A carriage loaded with household furniture and utensils, going from the bride's dwelling to

B U F

that of her husband or bridegroom, as part of her marriage-portion. Formerly great parade was observed on this occasion. The wain was drawn entirely by oxen, whose horns and heads were decorated with ribbons. Ten or sometimes twenty pair of oxen have on particular occasions assisted in drawing a bride-wain. A young woman at her spinning-wheel is seated on the center of the load. In passing through towns and villages, the bride's friends and acquaintance throw up articles of furniture, until the oxen, be they ever so many, are at length feigned to be overloaded, and to be set fast. Nevertheless, it has sometimes happened, that the load has been so considerable, as really to require several wains to carry it. North.

BRIEF. Rife, common, prevalent. Spoken of a contagious distemper. North.

BRISS. Dust. West.

BROB. To brob; to prick with a bodkin. North.

BROCK. ~~A young grasshopper.~~ He sweats like a brock. North. *a Badger*

BROCKING-MUNGREL. A vicious jade or mungrel, apt to throw her rider. West.

BROO. The forehead, or brow; and hence the upper part of a hill. North.

BUCKHEADING. Cutting off live hedge thorns, fence-height. North.

BUCKLE-HORNS. Short crooked horns turning horizontally inwards. North.

BUDDLED. Drowned, suffocated; as if in the buddle pool, and served as tin ore when washed. Exm.

BUFE. A bough of a tree. North.

BUFFET-STOOL. A low, four-legged stool. North.

BULL-

C A N

- BULL-HEAD.** The fish miller's-thumb. North.
- BULL'S-FOREHEAD.** *Aira cæspetosa*, turfy air-grass. North.
- BULLSPINK.** The bird chaffinch. North.
- BUMBLE-BEE.** The humble-bee. North.
- BUN.** A kecks, or hollow stem. North.
- BURDEN-BAND.** A hempen hay-band. North.
- BURK.** *Betula alba*; the birch. North.
- BUR-THISTLE.** *Carduus lanceolatus*; spear-thistle. North.
- BUSK.** A bush. North.
- BUSKING.** Women running against each other's busk by way of provocation. Exm.
- BUTTONS.** Sheeps dung. Sometimes used for dung in general. West.
- BUTTY.** A partner in business. North.
- BUVER.** The common gnat. North.

C.

- CAKE.** To cackle as geese. Geese are said to cake, hens to cackle. North.
- CAKE-CREEL.** A rack at the top of a kitchen to dry oat-cakes. North.
- CAM.** Any long mound of made earth. North.
- CANDLE-TEENING.** Candle-lighting. West. To teen and doubt the candle; to light and put out the candle.
- CANIFFLE, or CANIFLEE.** To dissemble and flatter. West.
- CANKER.** Rust. North.

C H U

- CAPEs.** Ears of corn broken off in threshing. North.
Called, in Norfolk, Colder.
- CARNATION-GRASS.** *Aira cæspitosa*; husslock or turfy-air grass; tussock grass. Glouc.
- CAT-HAMM'D.** Aukward, without dexterity, fumbling. West.
- CAT-WHIN.** *Rosa spinosissima*; burnet-rose. North.
- CAVE** (vulgarly to keave). To rake off, or out of; as short straws and ears from the corn in chaff on a barn-floor. North.
- CAVING-RAKE.** A barn-floor rake, with a short head and long teeth. North.
- CHAFER.** A species of brown beetle, generally called a cock-chaffer; in Kent, a May-bug; where those green ones found on rose-bushes are called June-bugs.
- 'CHAVE.** I have. Devonshire.
- CHEARY.** Careful, sparing, choice. Norf.
- CHECKLING.** The cackling of a hen when disturbed. When spoken of a man or woman, it means scolding.
- CHEESECAKE-GRASS.** *Lotus corniculatus*; bird's-foot, trefoil. North.
- CHESLIP-SKIN.** The calf's bag, used in making "yerning." North.
- CHEURY, or CHEWREE.** To assist servants, and occasionally to supply their places in the most servile work of the house. West.
- CHICKED.** Sprouted; began to vegetate, as feed in the ground or corn in the swath or shock. Norf.
- CHIMPINGS.** Grits; rough ground oatmeal. North.
- CHIP.** To trip; as, to "chip up the heels," or to "chip a fall," as in wrestling. North.
- CHUN.** Quean; or woman. West.

CHUN-

C O L

CHUNTER. To grumble, mutter, or complain. North.

CICELY. *Chærophyllym sylvestre*; orchard-weed, cow-parsley. North.

CIELING. The wainscoting of a room is called the "sealing;" the cieling, the under-drawing. North.

CLAGGY. Sticky; as wet clay. North.

CLAM. A stick laid over a brook or stream of water to clamber over, supplying the want of a bridge; a clap, or clapper. West.

CLAME. To daub, as wet soil with the harrows; also to spread unctuous matter, as salve on a plaister, butter on bread, &c. North.

CLAPPERCLAW. To beat or paw with the open hand; also to scold at or abuse any one. North.

CLAVVER. To clavver; to clamber, as children; also clover grass. North.

CLIP. To clip; to shear, as a sheep. North.

CLIPPING. A sheep-shearing. North.

CLOCK-SEAVES. *Schænus nigricans*; black-headed bog-rush. North.

CLOG-SHOES. Wooden shoes; or rather shoes with wooden soles. North.

CLOW. To clow; to pull together rudely, or to labour irregularly in a tumultuous manner. North.

CLUNTER. To make a rude noise with the feet in walking. North.

COAD, or CAUD. Unhealthy, consumptive, or cored like a rotten sheep. West.

COBBLE-TREES. Double swingle-trees, whippins, or splinter-bars. North.

COLDER. Short straw, ears, and rough chaff. Norf.

COLTEE. To act the hobby-horse; to be playful, as a young colt. West.

C R O

COMMOTHER (perhaps Co-mother). A god-mother.
North.

CORNBIN'D. *Polygonum convolvulus*; climbing buck-wheat. Also *convolvulus arvensis*; corn convolvulus.
North.

COTTEN. To cotten together; to agree. North.

COWDY. Pert, frolicksome. North.

COWKES. Sheeps hearts. North.

COWL-RAKE. A mud-scraper. North.

COW-MIG. The drainage of a cow-house or dunghill.
North.

COWP. To cowp; to change, to swap. North.

COWSTRIPLINGS. *Primula veris*; cowslips. North.

COWTHER'D. Recovered from disease or coldness. North.

COW-TIE. A short, thick, hair rope, with a wooden nut at one end, and an eye formed in the other, for hipling the hind legs of a cow while milking. North.

CRAKEFEET. Orches; orchises. North.

CRAKENEEDLES. *Scandix pecten veneris*; shepherd's-needle. North.

CRAMBLES. Large boughs of trees, off which the faggot wood is cut. North.

CREEL. A kind of bier, used for slaughtering and salving sheep upon. North.

CREEPERS. A sort of pattens; also a small stool. North.

CREWDLING. A dull, inactive person; one whose blood seems scarcely to circulate. West.

CRINK. A crumpling apple. Herefordsh.

CROFT. A small inclosure; larger than a yard, and smaller than a close. North.

CROOK (pronounced Cruke). A hook; as, a "yat-cruke," a gate-hook. North.

CRUN-

E W E

CRUNKLE. To tumble or rumple, as linen or other clothes. North.

CUFF. To cuff a tale; to exchange stories, as if contending for the mastery; or to canvas a story between one and another. Exm.

CUSHIA. *Heracleum spondylium*; cow-parsnip. North.

D.

DILDRAWS. To tell Dildrams and Buckingham Jenkins; to talk strangely and out of the way. The latter seems to be an allusion to some old incredible story or ballad concerning one Jenkins of Buckingham. West.

DILL. *Ervum hirsutum*; two-seeded tare. Glouc.

DOATEE. To nod the head when sleep comes on, whilst one is sitting up. West.

DOIL. To tell doil; to talk as in a delirium, wildly, inconsistently. West.

DOWN-DINNER. Afternoon's luncheon. North.

DRAW-BREECH. A muxy draw-breech; a lazy, filthy jade, that seems overladen with dirt at her tail. West.

DWALLEE, or DWANLE. To talk incoherently, like a person in a delirium. West.

E.

ELLER. Elder. North.

EWER. The udder. See **YEWER.** North:

FIC-

F.

FICKELTOW. The fore-tackle or carriage which supports the plough-beam. Norf.

FORCING. Fattening. Norf.

FULCH, or VULCH. A pushing stroke with the fist, directed upwards. West.

FULL-PITCH. Ploughing the full depth of the soil is called "taking it at full-pitch." Norf.

FUMP. The whole fump of the business; the material circumstances of a story, and the means by which it came to an issue; the cream of the jest. West.

G.

GATHERING. Rolling corn-swath into cocks or bundles. Norf.

GEOWERING, or JOWERING. Brawling, quarrelling. West.

GERRED, or GIRRED. Dirty, or bedaubed. West.

GERRED-TEAL'D MEAZLES. Filthy swine, because frequently scrophulous, or in many places spotted. West.

GOKEE. To gokee; to have an aukward nodding of the head, or bending of the body, backward and forward. West.

GORE-

H E F

GORE-COAT. A gown or petticoat gored, or so cut as to be broad at the bottom, and narrower at the upper end, such as may be seen in some ancient pictures, particularly of Q. Elizabeth. From Gore, a plait or slip. Vide Ball's Edit. of Spenser's Calendar, *Ægl.* 3.

GRABBLE. To grabble; to grapple. West.

H.

HAAPE. Stop, or keep back. To haape, is generally applied by ploughmen to the forcing the oxen backward, to recover the proper direction of the furrow, which is termed *haaping them back*; and the word of command to the bullocks in this case is *Haape! haape-back!* It is figuratively used to signify making any one alter the course of his behaviour: "Vather will haape thee." Exm.

HACK-SLAVER. A flutterer, or driveller. North.

HAIRIF. Galium aparine; cleavers. Glouc.

HARDEN. Coarse cloth. North.

HAY. A clipt hedge. Norf.

HEAD. Bullocks are said to go at head, when they have the first bite, in distinction to those that follow. Norf.

HEAD-KEEP. The first bite; the best the farmer will afford. Norf.

HEFT. Heaviness or weight; as, a heft in the air. To judge by the heft; to judge by the weight. South.

HAG-

H Y

HAGGLE-TOOTH'D. Snaggle-tooth'd. West.

HAGS. Hanging woods, or woods in general. North.

HAIROUGH. Galium aperine; cleavers. North.

HAUF. Half. North.

HAWCHEE. To hawchee; to feed foully. West.

HEAF. The haunt, or habitual pasture of sheep on a common or heath. North.

HEART-GUN. A sickness or pain about the heart, worse than the common-heart-burn. West.

HIRE. Used for hear. West.

HOASED. Hoarse. West.

HOBBY. To play the hobby. Used for a woman who romps with the men. West.

HOG-PIGS. Castrates; barrow pigs. North.

HOLING. Calumniating. Exm.

HOLSTER. To holster; to bustle, or make a disturbance. West.

HORRY. Foul, filthy. West.

HOVE-UP, HOZED, or HAWSED. Finely off; ironically spoken; meaning that the party is in some great difficulty. West.

HOWLE. Hungry. North.

HOWZE. To howze; to lade, as water. North.

HUFKINS. A species of muffins. Kent.

HY. To have a hy to every body; to call after, or to say to, every body, Heus! Heigh, Sir! You, Sir! West.

L A N

J.

JABBER-KNOWL. A prating blockhead. North.

JIBB. A stand for a barrel of liquor. West.

JIMMERS. Door hinges. Com.

INDERMORE. Interior; as, an indermore chamber. North.

K.

KEDGER. A fish-man. Yorksh.

KEFANS. Scum, or mother, of ale, &c. North.

KESSON. Christian. Exm.

KETT. Horse-flesh. North.

KICKHAMMER. A stammerer. Exm.

L.

LADY-COUCH, or **LADY-COW.** North. A small spotted insect of the beetle kind, called, in the South, a lady-bird, or lady-bug.

LAKINGS. Playthings for children. North.

LANNIARD. The thong of a whip. Norf.

LARR-

M E A

- LAREFATHER.** A schoolmaster, or instructor. North.
LAVANTS. Land-springs which break out from the downs in Hampshire, &c. West.
LAUKERINS! An expression of some little surprise or disgust. North.
LAWM. To swoon.
LIPPEN. To rely on. North.
LONG IN THE MOUTH. Tough. North.
LOVESOME. Amorous. North.
LOWFS. Low grounds adjoining to the wolds. North.
LUCKEN-BROW'D. Heavy-browed. North.
LUSTREE. To lustree, or lewstery; to bustle and sit about like a lusty wench. West.
-

M.

- MACK.** Sort or species. What mack of corn or stock? North.
MARRAM, or MAREM. *Arundo arenaria*; sea-reed grass. Norf.
MAVISH, or MAVIS. The thrush. Norf.
MAUF. A brother-in-law. North.
MAUNDER. A maunder of macks; all sorts of things. North.
MAUTHER. A little girl. Norf.
MEAT-LIST. I am come to my meat-list; i. e. my appetite. West.
MEAZELS. Sows, swine. West.

MEL-

N E E

MELDER (of oats). A kiln-full; as many as are dried at a time for meal. *Chesh.*

MEW. A mow of corn or hay.

MICKLED WITH COLD. Stiffened and benumbed. *West.*

MUGGARD and MUGGATY. Sullen and displeased. *Exm.*

MULLIGRUB-GURGIN. A meal-grub that feeds only upon gurgins or gurgions, the coarsest kind of meal, the common food for hounds. *West.*

MULTAD, or MÜLLED. Close rubbed, and tightly squeezed. *Exm.*

MUM-CHANCE. A fool dropped as it were by chance, or by the fairies; one who is for the most part stupid and silent, rarely speaking to the purpose. From Mome, a fool, and chance. *West.* Mum-chance was also a game of hazard, played with dice. "After proper refreshment, they requested, in the French language, to dance with the Ladies, whom they kissed, and to play with them at mum-chance." Hall's Account of the Rejoycings at the Coronation of Anna Bullen.

MUN, or MIN. Them. *Exm.*

MUNNOT, or MOANT. Must not. "Thoo munnot gang;" thou must not go. *North.*

N.

NEAF-FUL. A handful. *North.*

NEEDLE-WEED. *Scandix pecten Veneris*; shepherd's-needle. *Norf.*

NEEZE. To neeze; to sneeze. The ancient pronunciation. *North.*

R

NIZY-

O W L

NIZY-PRIZY. Nisi Prius. Various.

NONSUCH (Black). Trefoil seed. }
NONSUCH (White). Rye-grass seed. } Norf.

NOOK-END. The furthest part in a corner. North.

NOW-REERT ; i. e. Now-right. Just now. West.

NOWT-FOOT OIL. An oil extracted from the feet of cattle. North.

O.

OCCAMY-SPOONS. Corruption of alchymy.
General.

OFF AT TH' SIDE. A little disordered in the mind. North.

OOM. An oven. North.

OPER. A full glass of any thing. North.

OPPORTUNITY. A man of a strange opportunity ; i. e. a whimsical man. North.

OVER. More than. " It cost over a guinea." North.

OVER is frequently used to express over-great, material, or important ; as, " he hath an over-mind to such a thing ;" that is, a great inclination to it. An over errand ; an important message. Exm.

OVER-YEAR. Bullocks which are not finished at three years old, if home-bred—or the first winter after buying, if purchased—but are kept through the ensuing summer, to be fatted the next winter, are said to be kept over-year, and are termed over-year bullocks. Norf.

OWL'S-CROWN. *Gnaphalium sylvaticum* ; wood cudweed.

PAIR

R A N

P.

PAIR OF CARDS. A pack. Vide Ascham's *Toxophilus*.

PAN-TO. To set seriously about any thing. North.

PASH. A great many. North. To beat to a pash; to beat to a mash. Com.

PEN. A feather. North.

PICK. To throw upwards; to pitch. North.

PICKING-HOLE. A hole in a barn to receive sheaves of corn. North.

POUSE. Rubbish. North.

PULLEN, or PÜLLAIN. Poultry. North.

PYZE. "Pyze take it!" "What a pyze had you to do with it!" Kentish exclamations.

Q.

QUICKS. *Triticum repens*; couch grass. North.

R.

RACING. Raking up old stories, or rubbing up old sores. West.

RANK. Thick upon the ground, as corn in a field, or trees in a wood, of a strong luxuriant growth. North.

R O G

REAM-KIT. A cream-pot. North.

RED-ROW. When the grains of ripening barley are streaked with red, the crop is said to be in the red row. Norf.

RED-WEED. *Papaver rheas*; round, smooth-headed poppy. Norf.

REEANG'D. Discoloured in stripes. North.

REED-RONDS. Plots or beds of reed, or the swamps that reed grows in. Norf.

REEFY. Scabby. North.

REIK. To reach, or fetch any thing that is near. North.

REMMAND. To disperse. North.

RENKY. Increasing in growth. North.

RESHES. *Juncus inflexus*; wire-rush. North.

REVEL-BREAD. Household bread. Kent. Called, in the North, whity-brown bread.

REWDEN-HAT. A straw hat; a woman's hat made of rews or reeds, that is, combed straw. West.

RICE-BALKING. A particular method of ploughing. Norf.

RIE. To turn corn in a sieve; bringing the capes or broken ears into an eddy. North.

RIGG. An impudent or wanton girl. Var. Minshew.

RIGGING. Acting the wanton; ready to beset any inactive stallion, and give him a quickening spur. West.

RIGGLETING. Wriggling, twisting and turning, or playing the romp, and riding on men's backs. West.

RIGMUTTON RUMPSTALL. A wanton wench. West.

RIGSBY. A wanton girl. North.

RIMS. The steps or staves of a ladder. North.

RIXY. Quarrelsome. West.

ROCK. A distaff. North.

ROGUE-HOUSE. The house of correction, North. Pronounced Rogus-house.

ROLE,

S A U

ROIL, or ROYLE. A big, ungainly slammakin, and great aukward blowze or hoyden. To roily upon one; to traduce his character. West. In Yorkshire, to roil is used to signify the tricks of a rude, playful boy.

ROPE. To rope; to tether a horse or cow. Norf.

ROUSTLING. Rustling, rattling. West.

ROUZABOUT. A restless person, never easy at home, but removing from place to place. Also a sort of large peas, which, from their regular globosity, will hop or roll about more than others. West.

ROW-CAST; i. e. to fough-cast; to throw dirt that will stick. West.

ROWL, or REAL. A revel, or wake; the anniversary of the dedication of a church. West.

RUBBACROCK. A filthy slattern, that is as black as if she were continually rubbing herself against a boiler or kettle. Exm.

RUCKEE. To squat, or crouch down, whether on a necessary occasion, or otherwise. West.

RUM-BOUGE, or rather RUM-BOOZE. Warm drink of any kind. Yorksh.

RUNT. A small breed of Welsh cattle, brought from Rhunt, in Flintshire.

S.

SAFE. Safe for being; certain of being. "He is safe enough for being hanged." Cumb.

SALMON-SPRINT. A young salmon. North.

SAUR. Soil or dirt.

S H U

SAWNEY. Lucky. North.

SAWTER-CRAWN. A silly fellow.

\$CALE the OVEN. Rake it. North. Scaling the ground, is dressing it, by raking or hoeing it.

SEATHE. Harm. North.

SCATT or SKATT. A shower of rain. West. There is a proverb at Kenton in Devonshire, mentioned by Risdon,

“ When Halldown has a hat,

“ Let Kenton beware of a Skatt.”

See Brice's Top. Dict. Art. Kenton.

SCATTY-WEATHER. Showery, with little skuds of rain. West.

SCAWMY. Gawdy. North.

SCRATCHED, or A-SCRATCHED. Just frozen, the surface of the earth appearing as it were, scratched or scabby. West.

SCRER. A strainer for gravy. North.

SCREEDLE. To screedle or scrune over the embers ; to hover over them, covering them with one's coat, as with a screen. West.

SCRUMPEE. To scranch like a dog eating a bone. West.

SEAVE-CANDLES. Rush-lights. North.

SEGGARD. Safeguard. A kind of riding furtout so called. West.

SHACK. Stock turned into the stubbles after harvest, are said to be at shack ; grounds laying open to common fields, are said to lay quite shack. Norf.

SHUFFERS. Parts of a farm allotted for the reception of stock or . . . Norf.

SHUE. To shake. Norf. Hence shuggings. Corn shed or scattered at harvest.

SILE.

S P A

SILE. To file away, to faint away. To file oe'r; to boil over. York and Derb.

SIMMIT. Soft, pliant. North.

SINGLET. A waistcoat not lined, as opposed to a doublet. North.

SKEEL. A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. Glouc.

SKIMMERING. Glimmering. North.

SLAM-TRASH. A sloven.

SLATTERKIN. The diminutive of slattern. North.

SLIVE-ANDREW. An idle loitering fellow. North.

SLOBBERERS. Slovenly farmers. Norf.

SLOB-FURROWING. A particular method of plowing. Norf.

SLOTTERY WEATHER. Foul, wet weather. West.

SLOVEN. Divided. Participle of slive. The honours are sloven; i.e. equally divided. Spoken at the game of whist. North.

SNACK or SNAP. A morsel of meat taken hastily. Various.

SNEW-SKIN. A leathern apron for a spinner to rub the spindle. North.

SNIBBLE-NOSE, or rather SNIVEL-NOSE. One who snuffs up the snout. Cutted snibble-nose; a niggardly fellow, who would save the droppings of his nose. West.

SOAMY. Moist and warm. North.

SOWLE. Victuals of all kinds. North.

SOZE or SOACE. Properly for firs; but sometimes spoken to a company of women as well as men. West.

SPARE. Slow. West.

SPARKLING. Claying between the spars, to cover the thatch of cottages (spar-claying.) Norf.

SPEAK

S W A

SPEAK at t'**MOUTH**. Speak freely. North.

SPENCE. A lattice to place milk vessels upon. North.

SPICE. A sample. I gave him a spice of his behaviour. North.

SPICE-CAKE. Plumb-cake. North.

SPRAG. A young salmon. North.

SPROIL. Lively, active. See stroil. West.

SPUD. A good spud, a good gift or legacy. West.

SQUALLY. A crop of turnips, or of corn, which is broken of vacant unproductive patches, is said to be squally. Norf.

STALKER. A fowler. North. Perhaps from the stalking-house formerly used by fowlers.

STAMP-CRAB. One who treads heavily. North.

STATES-MAN. A gentleman farmer who occupies his own estate. North.

STELL. A brook. North.

STONE-CHAT or **STONE-SMATCH**. The bird called in the south a wheat-eat. North.

STRIKE of **DAY**. Break of day. North.

STROKE. Half a bushel. North.

STUBB'D. Ruined. North.

SMOOT-HOLE. A hole in a hedge. Somersetsh.

SUMMER-COCK. A young salmon at that time. York City.

STALL. A doorless pew of a church. North.

SWASH-BUCKET. A mean flatteringly wench, whose business it is to serve the hogs, and to do all the meanest offices of the house; and who, from carelessness, is apt to swash over, or spill the wash.

SWAT. To strike. North. "I swat him such a blow."

TACK.

T.

TACK. A blow or slap with the open hand. West.
Hence to tack hands, to clap hands, either by way of approbation or provocation; as also in a dance.

TACK. Substance, solidity, proof. Spoken of the food of cattle and other stock. Norf.

TANGLING. Loitering. A poor tangling sort of a body. North.

TO TEAR OR TARE ALONG. To bustle through business; to be stirring and active: as, "How do hare tare along?" How does she go on, or succeed in the world? How doth her diligence and assiduity succeed? West.

THACK TILES. Roof tiles; opposed to wall tiles, or bricks. North.

THAT'S WHAT. Just so; you are right. North.

THIGHT. Applied to turnips, or other crops; Close, thick set. Applied to vessels, or roofs of houses; close, water-tight; opposed to leaky. Norf.

THINK ME ON. Put me in mind. North.

THIRL, or THERL. Gaunt and lank, thin and lean. West.

THROUGH. From. "Going thro' home."

THRUTCHINGS. The last pressings of a cheese. North.

TOP-UP. To top-up; to finish; as fatting bullocks. Norf.

TO-YEAR. This year; as we use to-day for this day. North. It is pronounced T'year.

TRIG. To fill. Trig thy kite; fill thy belly. North.
See KITE.

TRIG-HALL. An hospitable house. North.

TURF. Peat. Norf.

TWINGE, or TWITCH. An earwig. North.

TWY. Twice. North.

U N F

V.

VAG. To vag; to thwack or whip with a rod; and to fag. West.

VALL. To vall over a desk. A cant term for having had the banns of matrimony published in the church. West.

VESSEL OF PAPER. Half a quarter of a sheet. Kent.

VIEW-TREE. Yew-tree. North.

VIEWLY. Lightly. North.

VINE-DRA. To vine-dra voaks; i. e. to fine-draw folks; to flatter or deceive people by fair speeches; to cut their throats with a feather. West.

VORKED. Forked. To draw any one out by the forked end, is to pull them out by the heels. "So vut as thou art a-vorked;" an expression that requires no explanation. West.

VORT, or VOART. Fought. "Es thort thou coudent a vort zo;" I thought you could not have fought so. West.

U.

UNDER-LOUT. A drudge in an inferior capacity. North.

UNDERN. The afternoon; q. Under-noon. North.

UNHEPPEN. Slatternly. North.

UNFEST. To untie. North.

Urie

W H E

URLE. To urle; to draw one's self together as when cold. North.

URLY. Chilly. North.

W.

WAITH. A spirit or ghost. Yorksh. and Durh.
See **WRAITH**.

WALL-TILES. Bricks; opposed to tiles, called Thack-tiles. North.

WANDED-BASKET. An ozier or wicker basket. North.

WANDED-CHAIR. A chair made of wands; a wicker-chair. North.

WARBEETLES. Large maggots which breed in the backs of cattle. Norf.

WARMSHIP. Warmth. Warwicksh.

WARPS. Flat, wide beds of ploughed land. Norf.

WARTA-SHOEN. Shoes for working-days. Halifax.

WHEEL FARE THEE WITH IT! Much good may it do you! North.

WELLEY. To welley; to pity. I would welley thee, an't would do thee any good. North.

WHARLING IN THE THROAT. An inability to pronounce the letter R; as among the inhabitants of Newcastle upon Tyne, and its environs; called in some places Harling. North.

WHELK. A great fall. North.

WHEMBLE. To cover with a bowl. North. A corruption of Whelm.

WHIS

Y E S

WHILZER. A little while before. West.

WHIMLY. Smoothly. North.

WISP. A rowel, or seton. Norf.

WOE BE SCRAT THEE! An execration. North.

WRECK. Dead, undigested stems of grasses and weeds in a ploughed land. Norf.

WRET-WEED (that is, Wart-weed). *Euphorbia helioscopia*, sun-spurge. Norf.

Y.

YEAND. To go. North.

YEDWARD, or EDWARD. A dragon-fly. North.

YESTER. All the day yester. Yesterday. Durham.

END OF THE GLOSSARY.

LOCAL



L O C A L
P R O V E R B S.

E N G L A N D.

IN compliance with FULLER's arrangement, I shall begin with those Proverbs which have reference to the whole kingdom: many of these, I must observe, are by no means complimentary, but seemed formed by foreigners from prejudice and misinformation.





ENGLAND.

LOCAL PROVERBS.

When our Lady falls in our Lord's lap,

Then England beware a $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{sad clap,} \\ \textit{mishap,} \end{array} \right.$

ALIAS,

Then let the clergyman look to his cap.

THIS is supposed to be a kind of Popish prophetic menace, coined since the Reformation, intimating that the Virgin Mary, offended at the English nation for abolishing the worship offered her before that event, waited for an opportunity of revenge; and when her day, the twenty-fifth of March, chanced to fall on the same day with Christ's resurrection, then she, with her son's assistance, would inflict some remarkable punishment on the kingdom. This conjunction, it was calculated, would happen

E N G L A N D.

happen in the year 1722; but we do not learn that any thing ensued in consequence thereof, either to the nation, or the caps or wigs of the clergy.

*When Hempe is spun,
England is undone.*

This was another Popish prediction, edited before the defeat of the Armada. The word hemp is formed of the letters H. E. M. P. E. the initials of Henry, Edward, Mary, Philip, and Elizabeth, and supposed to threaten, that, after the reigns of those princes, England would be lost, i. e. conquered. Fuller remarks, that, to keep this saying in countenance, it may pretend to some truth; for, on the death of Elizabeth, and accession of King James I. the kingdom, by its junction with Scotland, took the title of Great-Britain, by royal proclamation, and thereby the name of England was, in one sense, lost. Some interpreted this distich more literally, supposing it meant, that when all the hemp in England was expended, there would be an end of our naval force; which would indeed be fact, if no more could be procured.

*When the black fleet of Norway is come and
gone,
England, build houses of lime and stone;
For after, wars you shall have none.*

This likewise seems to have a prophetic meaning, if one could but find it out. Fuller supposes it alludes to the Spanish

E N G L A N D.

Spanish armada, and quotes Sir Francis Bacon to prove that the sur-name of the King of Spain was Norway; but, supposing it was, nothing is explained by it; the number of wars in which England has been since engaged, as well civil as foreign, shew that this prophecy was dictated by a lying spirit.

England is a ringing island.

Fuller says it is so called by foreigners, as having more bells in number, greater in size, and better tuned bells, than any other country in Europe, Italy not excepted; although Nola, the place where bells are said to have been first invented and made, and whence they took their name, is in that country. Whether these assertions are strictly true, is a subject to be discussed by the Society of College Youths.

*When the sand feeds the clay, England cries
well-a-day!*

*But when the clay feeds the sand, it is merry
with England.*

The clay lands in England are, to those of a sandy soil, as five to one, and equally or more fertile. If, from a wet season, the sandy lands succeed, and the clay lands miss, only one fifth of the crop is produced that there would have been, had the contrary happened; this, as the proverb expresses, is a national misfortune.

E N G L A N D.

——— *England were but a fling,
Save for the crooked stick and the grey-goose
wing.*

That is, England would be but a lost land, or not tenable, were it not for the bow and arrows.

This was a saying in praise of archery, in which the English formerly excelled; but the many battles gained by them, since the invention of gunpowder, shew that they are now as terrible to their enemies with the strait tube, as formerly with the crooked stick.

*England is the paradise of women, hell of horses,
and purgatory of servants.*

The liberty allowed to women in England, the portion assigned by law to widows out of their husbands goods and chattels, and the politeness with which all denominations of that sex are in general treated, join to establish the truth of this part of the proverb.

The furious manner in which people ride on the road, horse-racing, hunting, the cruelties of postillions, stage-coachmen, and carmen, with the absurd mutilations practised on that noble and useful animal, all but too much prove the truth of this part of the adage. But, that this country is the purgatory of servants I deny: at least, if it ever was, it is not so at present: I fear they are rather the cause of bringing many a master to that legal purgatory, a gaol.

A famine

E N G L A N D.

A famine in England begins at the horse-manger.

If oats fail, there is generally a bad crop of every other kind of grain throughout this kingdom: indeed oatmeal makes a great part of the food of the poorer sort of people in the North.

The king of England is the king of devils.

The German emperor is termed the king of kings, because he has many princes under him; the king of Spain, the king of men, from the chearful obedience shewn him by his subjects; the king of France, the king of asses, from the patience of his people in bearing all the loads he is pleased to lay upon them; but why the king of England is styled the king of devils, is not so apparent, unless on account of the constant jealousy Englishmen have of their governors, and their aptness to take fire at even the legal exertions of prerogative.

The English are the Frenchmen's apes.

However true this might formerly have been; the case is at present quite altered, and we have now, in our turn, the honour, if it is any, of dictating the mode to the French. It has moreover been observed, that the English have at all times been rather improvers of French fashions, than mere servile imitators of them, as may be instanced in the article of ruffles, which, though a Gallic invention, was much improved by the English addition of the shirt.

Long

E N G L A N D.

*Long beards heartless, painted hoods wittlefs,
Gay coats graceless, make England thriftless.*

This satirical distich is said to have been made by the Scotch, in the reign of King Edward II. when elated with their victory at Stirling : it however serves to give us some insight into the dress of those times ; shewing that the English then wore their beards, and hoods instead of caps. These hoods, Fuller says, were stained with a kind of colour in a middle way between dying and painting ; whence painter-stainers have their name. That line which accuses the English of being heartless, was confuted at the battles of Flodden-Field, and Mufleborough. As to the gracelessness of the gay coats, I fear the case is not at present much mended ; probably we should not find much grace, of the kind here meant, among the beaux of the present generation.

The English glutton.

This is another foreign sarcasm, arising from the envy of those who are obliged to satisfy their appetites with soup-maigre, frogs, and roots, instead of roast beef, pork, veal, mutton, and lamb. It is confidently asserted, by many accurate observers, that, with respect to quantity, foreigners greatly exceed the English in the article of eating, but that the English consume more animal food.

English

E N G L A N D.

English poke-pudding.

A jocular appellation given by the Scotch to the English, alluding to that national dish, a plumb-pudding. Poke signifies a bag; so that the sum and substance of the title is an English bag-pudding.

An English bug.

This is an Irish nick-name for an Englishman, founded on the supposition that the English first brought bugs into Ireland.

England is a little garden full of very four weeds.

This is said to have been an observation frequently in the mouth of Louis XIV. during the victorious Duke of Marlborough's campaigns.

*He that England will win,
Must with Ireland first begin.*

Ireland furnishes England with a number of able men, both soldiers and sailors; and likewise beef, pork, butter, and other provisions, for victualling our fleets and foreign garrisons. If these supplies were cut off, by that country being in the hands of an enemy, it would be extremely detrimental to England.

E N G L A N D.

*In England a bushel of March dust is worth
a king's ransom.*

England consisting chiefly of clay lands, a dry March makes them bear great crops of corn; wherefore, if in that month the weather is so dry as to make the roads dusty, the kingdom will be benefited to the amount of a king's ransom; which, according to the price paid for King Richard I. to the Emperor of Germany, was one hundred thousand pounds.

England a good land and a bad people.

This, according to Fuller, is another French proverb, no better founded than many of the preceding, and perhaps, like several of them, squinting a little at the Reformation.

*The High Dutch pilgrims, when they beg, do sing;
the Frenchmen whine and cry; the Spaniards
curse, swear, and blaspheme; the Irish and
English steal.*

This is a Spanish proverb, and may possibly be founded in truth. Pilgrims, gypsies, and other vagabonds, not being very scrupulous observers of the distinctions of property.

E N G L A N D.

In settling an island, the first building erected by a Spaniard will be a church; by a Frenchman, a fort; by a Dutchman, a warehouse; and by an Englishman, an alehouse.

This proverb was meant to shew the striking traits in the different national characters of the people here mentioned: those of the Spaniards are devotion and bigotry; of the French, military arrangements; of the Dutch, commerce; and the English, conviviality.

John Bull.

A name commonly used to signify an Englishman, from Dean Swift's ludicrous History of Europe, wherein the people of England are personified under that appellation; the sovereigns of Austria, France, Spain, by those of 'Squire South, Louis Baboon, and Strut; the Republick of Holland, by the name of Nick Frog.

Jack Roast-Beef.

A jocular name given by the French to Englishmen, who, as many of them suppose, cannot exist without roast beef, plumb-pudding, and punch; which liquor they term contradiction, from being compounded of lemon to make it sour, and sugar to make it sweet; water to make it weak, and spirits to make it strong.

The

BEDFORDSHIRE.

the winter-time, by overflowing, it carries off the cattle, &c. on the Isle of Ely and adjacent low grounds; so that this saying was a warning to drive off the cattle, &c. lest they should be distrained by the bailiff of Bedford; i. e. the river Ouse. By draining the fens, this bailiff's power has been superseded.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Buckinghamshire bread and beef.

THIS county does not seem to have been particularly famous for either bread or beef. Fuller says only that the former was as fine, and the latter as fat, as in any other country. Probably this was only written to give a rhyme to the following line:

*Here, if you beat a bush, 'tis odds you'll
start a thief.*

Buckinghamshire was, in old times, quite a forest, and a harbour for thieves, till Leofftane, Abbot of St. Alban's, caused the woods to be cut down. This proverb, from the expression, it's odds, seems hardly old enough to have any reference to that circumstance, as it is doubtful whether our ancestors were then sufficiently advanced in the science of gaming, to calculate odds.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*An old man who weds a buxom young maiden,
biddeth fair to become a freeman of Buckingham.*

In all likelihood the fabricator of this proverb, by a freeman of Buckingham, meant a cuckold ; an event, it must be confessed, under those circumstances, much within the chapter of possibilities.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridgeshire oaks.

WILLOWS are so called, as a reflection on this county for its marshy soil, where only those trees will grow : this is however not true of the whole county.

Cambridge requires all to be equal.

Some interpret this to allude to the college commons, or messes, where all pay alike ; others suppose it expresses, that, among students of the same degree, family and fortune give no superiority.

Cambridgeshire camels.

The meaning of this proverb is very obscure. Fuller says, a camel is used proverbially to signify an awkward,

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

ungain animal: scholars, long resident in college, are not famous for the gracefulness of their address; probably it was from this the gownsmen of Cambridge might be called camels, a term by no means dishonourable, as proving they have attended to Euclid more than to their dancing-masters. Some have supposed this term to have originated from the Fen-men, stalking through the marshes on their stilts, who then, by the apparent length of their legs, somewhat resemble the camel. Ray's supposition, that "this nick-name was groundlessly fastened on his countrymen, because the first three letters are the same in Cambridge and camel," seems to have very little reason to support it.

*A boisten horse, and a Cambridge Master of Arts,
are a couple of creatures that will give way
to nobody.*

This proverb, Fuller says, is found in a letter written to George Bruin, in his Theatre of Cities, and is produced against the university of Cambridge by Twine, an Oxford antiquary. It undoubtedly conveys a reflection on the politesse of the Masters of Arts of that learned body; but as this was written a long time ago, it is to be hoped that the more polished manners of the times have softened that ill-judged hauteur.

An Henry sophister.

Fuller, and from him Ray, says, "So are they called, who, after four years standing in the university, stay themselves

C A M B R I D G E S H I R E.

selves from commencing Bachelors of Arts, to render them (in some colleges) more capable of preferment." Several reasons are assigned for their name.

That tradition is senseless, and inconsistent with his princely magnificence, of such who fancy, that King Henry the Eighth, coming to Cambridge, staid all the sophisters a year, who expected a year's grace should have been given unto them; more probable it is, because that king is commonly conceived of great strength and stature, that these sophistæ Henriciani were elder and bigger than the others. The truth is this: in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, after the destruction of monasteries, learning was at a loss, and the university (thanks be to God, more scared than hurt) stood at a gaze what would become of her. Hereupon many students staid themselves, two, three, some four years, as who would see how their degrees (before they took them) should be rewarded and maintained.

Twittle-twattle, drink up your posset-drink.

This proverb, says Ray, had its original in Cambridge, and is scarce known elsewhere. The meaning is evidently a reproof to any one who digresses from the subject on which he was speaking, and saying, in other words, Cease your nonsense, and go on with what you are about.

A Barnwell ague.

The venereal disease. Barnwell is a village near Cambridge, famous for the residence of the women of pleasure attending the university.

C H E S H I R E.

C H E S H I R E.

Cheshire chief of men.

THE lion was here the statuary. This proverb was in all likelihood made by a Cheshire-man, and relates to some privilege of marching or fighting in the van, in the ancient border conflicts with the Welsh.

Better wed over the mixon than over the moor.

It is better to take a wife born near one's own dunghill, i. e. house, than to marry a stranger from afar off. By marrying a neighbour, the characters and qualities of the parties are better known to each other, than they can be when a match takes place between a pair educated and living at a distance from each other.

In Cheshire there are Lees as plenty as fleas, and as many Davenports as dogs-tails.

The names of Lee and Davenport are extremely common in this county: the former is, however, variously spelt; as Lee, Lea, Leigh, Ley, &c.

When the daughter is stolen, shut Pepper-gate.

Pepper-gate was a postern on the East side of the city of Chester. The Mayor of the city having his daughter stolen
stolen

C H E S H I R E.

stolen away by a young man, through that gate, whilst she was playing at ball with the other maidens, his Worship, out of revenge, caused it to be closed up. A bad parody of, When the steed is stolen, shut the stable-door.

*To feed like a freeholder of Macclesfield, who has
neither corn nor hay at Michaelmas.*

To feed voraciously, like a half-starved mechanic. Macclesfield, or Maxfield, is a small market-town and borough in Cheshire, where there are many poor button-makers, who have neither hay nor corn all the year round.

As fair as Lady Done.

The Dones were a great family in Cheshire, living at Utkinton, by the forest-side. Cheshire nurses used to call their girls Lady Dones, and boys Earls of Derby.

Maxfield measure, heap and thrutch (thrust.)

The measures of the same denomination, in England, differ exceedingly, some being only filled level with the top of the measure, the protruding parts being struck off with a stick; this is called Strike-measure. At some places the measure is filled as full as it will hold, heaped up above the top; this is called Heap-measure. That of Maxfield was of this kind.

C H E S H I R E.

To scold like a wych-waller.

That is, like a boiler of salt. Wych-houfes are falt-houfes, and wallers are boilers, from walling, boiling. A number of very poor people are employed as falt-boilers at North-wyche, Nampt-wyche, &c.

She hath given Lawton-gate a clap.

Spoken of a wench who has been up to London to lie in privately of a bastard. Lawton lies in the way to London from several parts of Cheshire.

Every man cannot be Vicar of Bowden.

Bowden is a good living near Chester.

*The Mayor of Altringham lies in bed whilst
his breeches are mending.*

As the Mayor of every other town must do, if he has but one pair, as is said to have been the case with this Worshipful Magistrate.

*The Mayor of Altringham and the Mayor of Over,
The one is a thatcher, the other a dauber.*

Altringham and Over are two petty corporations, whose poverty makes them ridiculous to their neighbours. A dauber is, I believe, one who makes the clay walls to cottages.

Stofford

C H E S H I R E.

Stopford law, no stake no draw.

It were much to be wished that all corporation laws were founded on as equitable principles. Certainly he who has no ticket, cannot be entitled to a prize in a lottery. This proverb is commonly used to signify, that only such as contribute to the liquor are entitled to drink of it.

*The constable of Oppenshaw sets beggars
in the stocks at Manchester.*

Ray has not given the meaning of this proverb; nor can I guess at it.

*Like the Parson of Saddlewick, who can
read in no book but his own.*

Saddlewick is said to be in Cheshire; but no such parish or place is mentioned in the *Magna Britannia*, or *England's Gazetteer*.

*She hath been at London to call a strea
a straw, and a warw a wall.*

This saying the common people of Cheshire use in scorn of those, who, having been at London, are ashamed to speak their own country dialect.

C H E S H I R E.

Go pipe at Pedley, there's a pefcod feaft.

Some have it, Go pipe at Colfton, &c. It is fpoken as a reproof to perfons who make themfelves extremely bufy in trifles or matters that no ways concern them.

*If thou bad'ft the rent of Dee-mills, thou
would'ft fpend it.*

The city of Chefter ftands on the river Dee, where are many mills let at high rents.

To lick it up like Lim bay.

Lim is a village on the river Merfey, that parts Cheshire and Lancashire. It is famous for its hay, of which all forts of cattle are extremely fond.

C O R N W A L L.

*By Tre, Pol, and Pen,
You fhall know the Cornifh men.*

TH E S E three words, fays Fuller, are the Dictionary of fuch furnames as are originally Cornifh; and, though nouns in fenfe, I may fitly term them prepoſitions.

I. Tre

C O R N W A L L.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|------------|---|--|
| 1. Tre
2. Pol
3. Pen | } | signifieth | { | a town. { Hence Tre-fry, Tre-lawny,
Tre-vannion, &c.
an head. Hence Pol-wheel.
a top. { Hence Pen-tire, Pen-rose,
Pen-kevil, &c. |
|----------------------------|---|------------|---|--|

Some add to these a fourth inchoation, viz. Car, which signifies a rock, as Car-mine, Car-zeu, &c.

To give one a Cornish hug.

A Cornish hug is a lock in the art of wrestling, peculiar to the Cornish-men; who have always been famous for their skill in that manly exercise; which they still continue to practise.

*Hengston-down, well ywrought,
Is worth London-town dear bought.*

Hengston-down was supposed not only to be extremely rich in tin, but also to have in its bowels Cornish diamonds, vulgarly estimated superior to those of India. In Fuller's time the tin began to fail here, having fallen, as he terms it, to a scant-saving scarcity. As to the diamonds, no one has yet judged it worth his while to dig for them.

*He is to be summoned before the Mayor
of Halgaver.*

This is a jocular and imaginary court, wherein men make merriment to themselves, presenting such persons as

C O R N W A L L.

go slovenly in their attire, untrussed, wanting a spur, &c. where judgment in formal terms is given against them, and executed, more to the scorn than the hurt of the persons.

When Dudman and Ramhead meet.

These are two headlands, well known to sailors; they are near twenty miles asunder; whence this proverb is meant to express an impossibility. Fuller observes that, nevertheless, these two points have since met together (though not in position) in possession of the same owner, Sir Pierce Edgcombe enjoying one in his own right, and the other in right of his wife.

The Devil will not come into Cornwall for fear of being put into a pie.

The people of Cornwall make pies of almost every thing eatable; as squab-pie, herby-pie, pilchard-pie, muggetty-pie, &c. &c.

He doth sail into Cornwall without a bark.

This is an Italian proverb, signifying that a man's wife has made him one of the knights of the bull's feather. The whole jest, if there be any, lying in the similitude of the words Cornwall and cornua, horns.

Fuller

C O R N W A L L.

Fuller quotes a prophecy in the Cornish language, the sense of which is, that Truru consists of three streets, but a time will come when it shall be asked where Truru stood. On this he observes, that he trusts the men of that town are too wise to mind this prediction, any more than another of the same kind, presaging evil to the town, because ru, ru, which in English is woe, woe, is twice expressed in the Cornish name thereof. But, says he, let the men of Truru but practise the first syllable in the name of their town (meaning truth, i. e. integrity), and they may be safe and secure from all danger arising from the second.

The gallants of Foy.

The inhabitants of Foy were, in the time of King Edward IV. famous for their privateers, and their gallant behaviour at sea; whence they obtained that denomination.

C U M B E R L A N D.

—If Skiddaw bath a cap,
Cryffell Scuffel wots full well of that.

THESE are two very high hills, one in this county, the other in Anan-dale, in Scotland: if the former be capped with clouds or foggy mists, it will not be long before rain falls on the other. It is spoken of such who may expect to sympathize in their sufferings, by reason of the vicinity of their situation.

C U M B E R L A N D.

*Skiddaw, Lawvelling, and Casticand,
Are the higbest hills in all England.*

So says the Cumberland proverb. The Yorkshiremen make nearly the same claim in behalf of some of their hills, in the following distich :

*Ingleborough, Pendle, and Penigent,
Are the higbest hills between Scotland and Trent.*

D E R B Y S H I R E.

He is driving his hogs over Swarston-bridge.

THIS is a saying used in Derbyshire, when a man snores in his sleep. Swarston-bridge (or bridges, for there are several of them, one after another) is very long, and not very wide, which causes the hogs to be crouded together ; in which situation they always make a loud grunting noise.

*He comes from the Devil's A—se at Peak,
and a peak beyond.*

Said of persons whose birth-place and former residence are unknown. The Devil's A—se is a natural cavern, at Castleton, called one of the wonders of the Peak.

Elden-

DERBYSHIRE.

Elden-hole wants filling.

A saying commonly used to great boasters, who vaunt they can do wonderful feats; pointing out to them one worthy of their undertaking; that is, the filling up Elden-hole, a fissure in the earth, vulgarly deemed bottomless. Cotton, in his description of the Peak, relates some fruitless attempts to measure its depth.

DEVONSHIRE.

To Denshire; i. e. to Devonshire land.

THIS is to pare the turf from off the surface, and to lay it in heaps and burn it: the ashes have been found greatly to enrich barren land, on account of the fixed salt which they contain. This, probably, was first practised in Devonshire; whence it derived its name. It is now practised on all barren spongy lands throughout England, previous to ploughing. Land so prepared will bear two or three good crops of corn, and must be then laid down again.

A Plymouth cloak.

A bludgeon, walking-stick, or staff. As a landman prepares himself for a journey by putting on his cloak, so a sailor equips himself by cutting a stick out of the first wood he comes to, the active service required of them on board never suffering them to encumber themselves with cloaks. As Plymouth is chiefly inhabited by sea-faring
persons,

DEVONSHIRE.

persons, this proverb was fathered on it, though, in fact, it as much belongs to Portsmouth, Chatham, or any other sea-port. It must be remembered, that when this proverb was first introduced, what are now called great coats were not in use.

He may remove Mort-stone.

A saying of any one who is master of his wife. Mort-stone, or More-stone, is a huge rock that blocks up the entrance into Mort's-bay, in this county, which there is a tradition cannot be removed, but by a man who is thoroughly master of his wife.

First hang and draw, Then hear the cause by Lidford law.

Lidford is a little and poor, but ancient corporation, in this county, with very large privileges, where a court of stannaries was formerly kept. This proverb is supposed to allude to some absurd determination made by the Mayor and Court of this corporation, who were formerly, in general, but mean and illiterate persons.

Westcot, in his History of Devonshire, has preserved some droll verses on this town; which, as I do not remember to have seen in print, are here transcribed.

I oft have heard of Lydford law,
How in the morning they hange and draw,
And sit in judgement after;
At first I wondred at yt much,
But since I fynd the reasons such
As yt deserves no laughter.

They

DEVONSHIRE.

They have a castle on a hill,
I tooke it for an old wyndmill,
The vanes blowen off by weather;
To lye therein one night, 'tis guest,
'Twere better to be ston'd and prest,
Or hang'd, now chuse you whether.

Tenne men lesse rome within this cave
Then five myce in a lanthorn have,
The keepers they are fly ones;
Yf any could dyvise by art
To gett yt upp into a cart,
'Tweere fytt to carry lyons.

When I beheld yt, Lord, thought I,
What justice and what clemencye
Hath Lydford, when I saw all;
I know none gladly there would stay,
But rather hang out of the way,
Than tarry here for tryal.

The prince a hundred pound hath sent,
T' amend the leads and planchiers rent
Within this lyving tombe;
Some forty fayr pounds more had paid
The debts of all that shall be layde
Ther till the day of doombe.

One lyes ther for a searn of malt,
Another for a peck of salt,
Two sureties for a noble;
If this be true, or else false news,
You may goe ask —————

DEVONSHIRE.

More to the men that lye in lurch,
Ther is a bridge, ther is a church,
Seven ashes, and an oake ;
Three houses standin, and tenn downe ;
They say the parson hath a gowne,
But I saw never a cloake.

Whereby you may consider well,
That playne simplicitie doth dwell
At Lydford, without bravery ;
And in the towne both young and grave
Doe love the naked truth to have,
No cloak to hyde their knavery.

The people all within this clyme
Are frozen in the winter tyme,
But sure I do not fayne ;
And when the summer is begunn,
They lye lyke silk-worms in the sunn,
And come to lyfe again.

One told me, in King Cæsar's tyme
The towne was buylt with stone and lyme ;
But sure the walls were clay ;
And they are fallen, for I see,
And since the howses are yett free,
The town is run away.

O Cæsar, yf thou then didst raigne,
While one howse stands com ther again,
Com quickly while ther is on ;
If thou but stay a little fytt,
But fyve years more, they will commyt
The whole town to a prison.

DEVONSHIRE.

To see it thus much griev'd was I,
The proverb sayth sorrowes be dry,

So was I at the matter ;
Now, by good luck, I know not how,
Ther hyther cam a strange strayd cowe,
And we had mylke and water.

To nyne good stomachs, with our wigg
At last we got a rosting pigg,
This diet was our bounds ;
And this were just, and yff 'twere knowen,
One pound of butter had been throwen
Amongst a packe of hounds.

One glasse of drinck I got by chance,
'Twas claret when yt was in France,
But now from yt much wider ;
I think a man might make as good
With green crabs boyl'd in Brazil wood,
And half a pint of syder.

I kist the Mayor's hand of the town,
Who, though he wears no scarlett gown,
Honours the rose and thistle ;
A piece of corall to the mace,
Which there I saw, to serve in place,
Would make a good child's whistle.

At six o'clock I came away,
And pray'd for thoes that were to stay
Within a place so arrant ;
Wyde and ope the wynds do roar,
By God's grace I'll come there no more,
Unlesse by some tynn warrant.

N. B. The prison is only for stannary causes.

DEVONSHIRE.

As fine as Kerton, i. e. Crediton spinning.

This spinning was very fine indeed, which to expresse the better to your belief, it was very true 140 threads of woollen yearne, spunn in that towne, were drawne together through the eye of a taylor's needle,; which needle and threads were, for many years together, to be seen in Watling-Street, in London, in the shop of one Mr. Duncomb, at the sign of the Golden Bottle.—Westcot's Hist. Devøn. Harl. MSS. No. 2307.

*If Cadburye-castle and Dolbury-hill dolven were,
All England might ploughe with a golden sheere.*

Cadbury-castle (alias Caderbyr), the land of William de Campo Arnulphi, and after of Willowby, Fursden, and now Carew. This castle may be scene farr offe (so they tearme of high upright, topped hill, by nature and flyght art anciently fortified, which, in those Roman or Saxon warres, might be of goode strength), conteyninge, within the compafs thereof, near - - - acres. Here, you may see some fyve mile distant, to the South-East, in the parish of Broad Clyet, another down, called Dolbury-hill; between these two hills (you may be pleased to hear a pretty tale) that is said (I sett not downe those wordes to lessen your belief of the matter), but to lett you knowe that, nil præter auditum habeo.

Take yt on this condition :

Yt holds credyt by tradition.

That

DEVONSHIRE.

That a fiery dragon, or some ignis fatuus in such lykeness, hath bynne often seene to flye between these hills, komming from the one to the other in the night season, whereby it is supposed ther is a great treasure hydd in each of them, and that the dragon is the trusty treasurer and sure keeper thereof, as he was of the golden fleece in Cholcos, which Jason, by the help of Medea, brought thence; for, as Ovid sayth, he was very vigilant.

A watchfull dragon sett,
This golden fleece to keep,
Within whose careful eyes
Come never wink of sleep.

And, as the two relations may be as true, one as the other, for any thinge I knowe, for it is constantly believed of the credulous heer, and some do averr to have seene yt lately. And of this hydden treasure the ryming proverbe here quoted goes commonly and anciently.—Ibid.

DORSETSHIRE.

Stabbed with a Brydport dagger.

THAT is, hanged. Great quantity of hemp is grown about this town; and, on account of its superior qualities, Fuller says, there was an ancient statute, now difused, that the cables for the Royal Navy should be made thereabouts.

As much a-kin as Lenson-hill to Pilsen-pin.

That is, no kin at all, though both are high hills, and both partly in the same parish; i. e. that of Broad Windsor.
These

D O R S E T S H I R E.

These hills are eminent sea-marks, known to the sailors by the names of the Cow and Calf. This is commonly spoken of persons who are near neighbours, but neither relations nor acquaintance.

*If Pool was a fish-pool, and the men of Pool fish,
There'd be a pool for the Devil, and fish for his dish.*

This satirical distich was written a long time ago. Pool is, at present, a respectable place, and has in it several rich merchants trading to Newfoundland.

When do you fetch the five pounds?

It is said, that a rich merchant of Pool left by his will the sum of five pounds, to be given every year, to set up any poor man who had served his apprenticeship in that town, on condition that he should produce a certificate of his honesty, properly authenticated. This bequest has not, it is pretended, been yet claimed; and it is a common water-joke to ask the crew of a Pool ship whether any one has yet received that five pounds.

Shoot easily, doey now.

Another gird at the Poolites. A privateer of that town having, it is said, loaded their guns, on their return to port wished to draw out the shot, but did not know how, nor could they think of any other method than that of firing them off, and receiving the shot in a kettle: the
person

D O R S E T S H I R E.

person employed to hold the kettle, being somewhat apprehensive of danger, prayed his companion, who was to discharge the gun, to shoot zactly. This is told of divers other ports, and, in all likelihood, with equal truth.

The Devil pift piddles about Dorcheſter.

This ſaying ariſes from the number of ſmall ſtreams running through different villages hereabouts, which, from that circumſtance, have their names terminating in puddle, pronounced piddle; as Piddle-town, Toll-piddle, Aff-piddle, &c. &c. Theſe waters are very improperly called puddles, being moſt of them clear and running.

Dorſetſhire dorſers.

Dorſers are peds, or paniers, fixed on the backs of horſes, in which higlers carry fiſh, poultry, and other provisions and wares. Probably theſe were either invented, or firſt generally uſed, in Dorſetſhire; as the fiſh-jobbers, according to Fuller, uſed to carry their fiſh from Lyme to London.

E S S E X.

Effex ſtiles, Kentiſh miles, Norfolk wiles, many men beguiles.

TWO very different explanations are given of that part of this ungrammatical proverb which relates to Effex. The firſt ſays, the incloſures in Effex are very ſmall, and
the

E S S E X.

the stiles, consequently, very frequent, and being high and bad, are extremely troublesome to f The other is, that by stiles are meant narrow such as are laid between marsh and marsh in the h of this county, only jocularly called stiles, as t stone-walls in Derbyshire are ludicrously called hec

Kentish miles were not, in reality, longer than other counties; but, before the general introduction of turnpikes, most of the Kentish roads, especially t that part called the Weald, were almost impassable, a carriage could not travel more than a couple of 1 an hour, whereby the miles seemed of an extra length, and deceived or beguiled many traveller calculated their journies according to the number o they had to go, without considering the state of the

Norfolk wiles. Norfolk is said to have been rem for litigation, and the quirks and quibbles of its att this was so great a grievance in the reign of Her that, A. D. 1455, a petition was presented from th mons, shewing that the number of attornies for the ties of Norfolk and Suffolk had lately increased fr or eight to eighty, whereby the peace of those c had been greatly interrupted by suits; they therefor tioned it might be ordained, that there should be n than six common attornies for the county of Norfo for Suffolk, and two for the city of Norwich; the elected by the chief justices for the time being; any person acting as an attorney, to be fined twenty p half to the King and half to the plaintiff. The granted the petition, provided it was thought real by the judges. Rot. Parlm. in anno

E S S E X.

Essex calves.

Essex has long been famous for its calves, and at present chiefly supplies London with veal. Fuller observes, that this trade must have been formerly very profitable, if one may judge by the fine sepulchral monuments of marble, inlaid with brass, erected for butchers, in Cogshall, Chelmsford, and other churches, where in their epitaphs they are inscribed carnifices. These tombs were, in Weaver's opinion, befitting more eminent men; and, according to Fuller, serve to shew, that the butchers of this county have been richer (or at least prouder) than those in other places.

Essex lions.

Calves, great numbers of which are brought alive in carts to the London markets.

He was born at Little Wittham.

A punning insinuation that the person spoken of wants understanding. Ray places this proverb in Lincolnshire.

The weavers beef of Colchester.

That is, sprats, caught thereabouts; and brought thither in incredible abundance; whereon the poor weavers (numerous in that town) are frequently fed.

E S S E X.

Jeering Cogshall.

This (says Ray) is no proverb, but an ignominious epithet, fastened on this place by their neighbours, which, as I hope they do not glory in, so I believe they are not guilty of. Other towns in this county have had the like abusive epithet. I remember a rhyme, which was in common use formerly, of some towns not far distant the one from the other :

Braintree for the pure, and Bocking for the poor ;
Cogshall for the jeering town, and Kelvedon for the whore.

Go to Rumford to have your backside new-bottomed.

Formerly Rumford was famous for breeches-making ; and a man going to Rumford was thus jocularly advised to provide himself with a pair of new breeches.

Dover-court, all speakers and no hearers.

Dover-court is a village about three miles west of Harwich, to which its church is the mother-church. Here a court is annually held, in which, as it chiefly consisted of seamen, the irregularity described in this proverb is likely to prevail.

They may claim the bacon at Dunmow.

This proverb alludes to a custom instituted in the manor of Little Dunmow, in this county, by the Lord Fitzwalter, who

E S S E X.

who lived in the reign of Henry III. which was; that any wedded couple, who, after being married a year and a day, would come to the priory, and, kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones, before the prior and convent, swear that during that time they had neither repented of their bargain, nor had any diffention, should have a gammon or fitch of bacon. The records here mention several persons who have claimed and received it. The custom of late has been left off. The form of the oath was as follows:

You shall swear by the custome of our confession,
That you never made any nuptiall transgression,
Since you were married man and wife,
By household brawls or contentious strife;
Or otherwise in bed or bord,
Offended each other in deed or word;
Or since the parish clerk said amen,
Wished yourselves unmarried agen;
Or in a twelvemonth and a day,
Repented not in thought any way;
But continued true and in desire,
As when you join'd hands in holy quire.
If to these conditions, without all fear,
Of your own accord you will freely swear,
A gammon of bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave;
For this is our custome, at Dunmow well known,
Though the sport be ours, the bacon's your own.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

As sure as God's in Gloucestershire.

ASAYING originating from the number and riches of the religious houses in this county; said to be double in number and value to those founded in any other in England.

You are a man of Duresley.

Used to one who has broken his promise, and probably alluded to an ancient and notorious breach of faith, by some inhabitants of that town, the particulars of which are now forgotten.

It's as long coming as Cotswould barley.

This is applied to such things as are slow, but sure. The corn in this cold country, on the Wolds, exposed to the winds, bleak and shelterless, is very backward at the first, but afterwards overtakes the forwardest in the county, if not in the barn, in the bushel, both for quantity and goodness thereof.

A Cotswould lion.

That is, a sheep; Cotswould being famous for its sheep-walks or pastures.

H.

G L O U C E S T E R S H I R E.

*He looks (or seems) as if he had lived on
Tewksbury mustard.*

Said of any peevish or snappish person, or one having a cross, fierce, or ill-natured countenance. Tewksbury is a market-town in this county, famous for its mustard, which is extremely hot, biting, and poignant, and therefore, by this proverb, supposed to communicate those qualities to persons fed with it.

As thick as Tewksbury mustard.

Said of one remarkably stupid. See Shakesp. Hen. IV.

*The Tracies have always the wind in
their faces.*

A superstitious legend. Sir William Tracy was one of the four knights who killed that turbulent prelate Thomas Becket; for the punishment of which offence it miraculously happened, that whenever any of the Tracy family travelled, either by land or by water, the wind always blew in their faces. This, Fuller justly observes, was, in hot weather, a blessing instead of a curse, exempting the females of that family from the expence and trouble of buying and using a fan.

H A M P S H I R E,

H A M P S H I R E.

*Hampshire ground requires every day of the week
a shower of rain, and on Sunday twain.*

*Manners maketh the man, quoth William
of Wickham.*

WILLIAM of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, was founder of Winchester-college, in this county, and of New-college, Oxford. He was also famous for his skill in architecture. This adage was his motto, generally inscribed on places of his foundation.

*Canterbury is the higher rack, but Winchester
is the better manger.*

W. Edington, Bishop of Winchester, was the author of this saying, giving it as a reason for his refusal to be translated to the see of Canterbury, though nominated thereunto. Indeed, though Canterbury be graced with an higher honour, the net revenues of Winchester are greater, there being less state to be supported. The proverb is applied to such as prefer a wealthy privacy before a less profitable dignity. Queen Mary obliged the manger in some sort to maintain the rack, by commanding John White, Bishop of Winchester, to pay a thousand pounds to Cardinal Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the better support of his estate.

The

H A M P S H I R E.

*The Isle of Wight hath no monks, lawyers,
nor foxes.*

This speech, as Fuller remarks, has more of mirth than truth in it. Perhaps, if, instead of none, it were said they had few of the unprofitable and troublesome inmates there mentioned, it might be nearer the fact.

The remains of the monasteries of the black monks at Carisbrook, and white ones at Quarrer, in this island, confute one part of this saying. Indeed, that there should be a fertile, healthy, and pleasant spot, without monks, a rich place without lawyers, and a country abounding with lambs, poultry, and game, without foxes, is evidently an improbability.

A Hampshire hog.

A jocular appellation for a Hampshire man ; Hampshire being famous for a fine breed of hogs, and the excellency of the bacon made there.

H E R T F O R D S H I R E.

Hertfordshire hedge-hogs.

THIS proverb seems to have no other meaning than that of pointing out the number of hedge-hogs found in this county. Hedge-hogs are harmless animals, who,
from

HERTFORDSHIRE.

from the vulgar error of their sucking cows, have, time out of mind, been proscribed, and three-pence or a groat paid for every one of them brought dead or alive to the churchwardens, by whose order they are commonly gibbeted on one of the yew-trees in the church-yard. The hedge-hog is emblematically used to represent a bad neighbour, an unfociable and ill-conditioned person; its points, when set up, forbidding a near approach. Whether this appellation was formerly applied to the people of this county in that sense does not appear.

Hertfordshire clubs and clouted shoon.

This is a gibe at the rusticity of the honest Hertfordshire yeomen and farmers. Club is an old term for a booby. This saying was probably fabricated by some inhabitant of London; but it should be considered, that, although Hertfordshire is situated in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, yet, great part of it being no general thoroughfare, nor much-frequented high-road, the inhabitants are likely to be as countrified as persons living at a greater distance from town. Clouted shoon is part of the dress of a husbandman and farmer; and, as Fuller observes, being worn by the tenants, enables their landlords to wear Spanish-leather boots and pumps.

Ware and Wade's mill are worth all London.

The solution of this saying turns on the equivocal meaning of the word ware, by which is here meant ware, goods, or merchandize, and not the town of Ware, anciently

HERTFORDSHIRE.

anciently spelt Wear, from the stoppages which there obstructed the river. Wade's-mill is a village two miles north of Wear or Ware.

Hertfordshire kindness.

That is, any one drinking back to his right-hand man; i. e. the person who immediately before drank to him. Perhaps a method practised by some persons of this county. Fuller says this adage is meant to express a return for a favour or benefit conferred. It rather seems to mean returning a favour at the expence of others, as, by this inversion in the circulation of the glass, some of the company are deprived of their turn.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Blessed is the eye
That is between Severn and Wye.*

THIS proverb Fuller supposes to refer not only to the beautiful and fertile country so situated, but also to allude to the safety from hostile invasions arising from the protection of those two rivers.

Lemster bread and Weably ale.

Both, undoubtedly, very good of their kind, though not superior to the bread and ale of divers other counties.

Probably

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Probably this saying was calculated for the meridian of the county of Hereford only, where these towns might have a striking superiority in the articles above mentioned. Fuller, in explaining this proverb, tells us, from Camden, that the wheat growing about Heston, in Middlesex, yielded so fine a flour, that for a long time the manchets for the Kings of England were made thereof.

Every one cannot dwell at Rotheras.

Rotheras was a fine seat in this county, belonging to the Lord Bodmans.

*Sutton-Wall and Kencheſter are able to buy
all London, were it to ſell.*

Two places in this county, probably ſuppoſed to contain mines, or ſome hidden treaſure.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

An Huntingdon ſurgeon.

This is the way to Beggar's-buſh.

IT is ſpoken of ſuch who uſe diſſolute and improvident courſes, which tend to poverty; Beggar's-buſh being a well-known tree, on the left-hand of the London-road from Huntingdon to Caxton. This punning adage is ſaid

to

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

to be of royal origin, made and applied by King James I. to Sir Francis Bacon, he having over generously rewarded a poor man for a trifling present.

Ramsay the rich.

This was the Cræsus of all our English abbies; for, having but sixty monks to maintain out of seven thousand pounds a year, the share of each monk was an hundred pounds, with a surplus of a thousand pounds for the abbot; prodigious sums at that time; yet, at the dissolution of monasteries, the annual revenues of this house were estimated at but one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three pounds; which shews how much the estates of religious houses were under-rated in those valuations.

Ramsay was an abbey of Benedictine monks, built by Ailwine, Alderman of all England, Duke or Earl of the East Angles, A. D. 969, and dedicated to the honour of St. Mary and St. Benedict. After the dissolution, the site, with several of the manors, were granted, 31st of Henry VIII. to Richard Williams, alias Cromwell.

KENT.

Neither in Kent nor Christendom.

THIS seems, says Fuller, a very insolent expression, and as unequal a division. Surely the first author thereof had small skill in even distribution, to measure an inch against an ell, yea, to weigh a grain against a pound.

But

K E N T.

But know, reader, that this home-proverb is English Christendom, whereof Kent was first converted to the faith. So then Kent and Christendom (parallel to Rome and Italy) is as much as the first cut and all the loaf besides. I know there passes a report, that Henry IV. King of France, mustering his soldiers at the siege of a city, found more Kentish-men therein than foreigners of all Christendom beside; which (being but seventy years since) is, by some, made the original of this proverb, which was more ancient in use, and therefore I adhere to the former interpretation. With all due deference to the above authority, this proverb rather seems intended as an ironical reproof to the good people of Kent for over-rating the importance of their county; the Kentish-men formerly claiming the right of marching in the van of the English army.

A man of Kent.

All the inhabitants of Kent, east of the river Medway, are called Men of Kent, from the story of their having retained their ancient privileges, particularly those of gavel-kind, by meeting William the Conqueror at Swanscomb-bottom; each man, besides his arms, cartying a green bough in his hand; by this contrivance concealing their numbers under the appearance of a moving wood. The rest of the inhabitants of the county are stiled Kentish-men.

A Knight

K E N T.

*A Knight of Cales, a Gentleman of Wales, and
a Laird of the North countree,
A Yeoman of Kent, with his yearly rent, will
buy them out all three.*

Many very poor Gentlemen were knighted by Robert, Earl of Essex, in his expedition to Cales, A. D. 1596, when he conferred that honour on sixty persons; for this he was blamed by Queen Elizabeth, as making the honour of knighthood too cheap.

As every Welshman is undoubtedly a Gentleman, there must inevitably be among them a number of very poor ones, as well as among the Northern Lairds, who have not, till lately, suffered any of their family to engage in commerce or trade.

A Yeoman was an independent man, somewhat less than a Gentleman (a term formerly not so liberally dealt out as at present). A yeoman occupied his own land, killed his own mutton, and wore the fleeces of his own sheep, spun in his house. The yeomanry of Kent were famous for their riches. This class of people is now entirely extinct, the title of Gentleman being almost as universally claimed in England as in Wales.

*The father to the bough,
The son to the plough.*

This alludes to one of the privileges of gavel-kind, enjoyed by part of this county, whereby, in many seld-

K E N T.

nies, only the goods and chattels, but not the lands, are forfeited to the crown, on the execution of a criminal.

Gavel-kind was an ancient Saxon custom, enacting an equal division of the lands of the parent among his children, as its name implies; gavel-kind being a corruption of the German, gieb alle kind, give to all the children. Many Kentish estates were disgavelled by an act of parliament of the 31st of King Henry VIII. on the petition of the owners.

Kent is divided into three parts; the first has health without wealth, the second wealth without health, and the third both health and wealth.

The first is East Kent, the part adjoining to the sea, which is extremely pleasant and healthy, but has much poor land; the second is the Weald and Romney-marsh, famous for its fine pastures and rich graziers, but extremely subject to agues; the third is that part of Kent in the neighbourhood of London, where the situation is healthy, the soil good, and the inhabitants rich.

Long, lazy, lousy Lewisham.

Lewisham is certainly a very long town or village, and, it is said, was once a very poor one; often the consequence of idleness; and that poor and idle persons should be infested with the vermin mentioned in the proverb, is also very natural: though, on the whole, it is likely that the alliteration of this proverb, rather than the truth of it, has preserved it to the present time.

A jack

K E N T.

A jack of Dover.

A jack of Dover is mentioned by Chaucer, in his Proeme to the Cook :

And many a jack of Dover he had fold,
Which had been two times hot and two times cold.

If by a jack is meant the fish now so called, that is, a small pike, the produce of the little river running through that place is much changed, there being very few, if any, pike in it. Indeed this proverb, if it may be called one, seems to have very little meaning in it.

A Dover shark, and a Deal savage.

The corpse of a drowned man having been driven on shore, near Dover, with a gold ring on his finger, one of the inhabitants of that place found him, and, being unable to take off the ring, from the swelling of his finger, bit it off; whence the Dover-men have obtained the nick-name of sharks. The appellation of Deal savage probably originated from the brutality and exaction of the boatmen, who take every advantage of the necessities of travellers and passengers. One thing, however, should be mentioned in their favour; which is, that, in cases of shipwreck, they are ever ready to venture their own lives to save those of the shipwrecked crews.

Kentish long-tails.

This appellation is said to have been given to the Kentishmen from the following circumstance:—The inhabitants

K E N T:

of a Kentish village not only beat and abused St. Augustine and his companions, whilst preaching, but also opprobriously tied fish-tails to their backsides; on which the saint caused tails to grow on the rumps of those men and all their descendants. Fuller says, this event is pretended to have happened near Cerne in Dorsetshire, and therefore does not relate to this county. A similar insult and punishment is said to have been transacted at Chatham or Rochester; only, instead of St. Augustine, the injured party was St. Thomas Becket.

Another solution given to this matter is, that, during one of the crusades, the English soldiers used to wear bags or wallets for carrying their necessities, which bags or wallets hung down behind them like tails; whence, in some dispute between William Longspee, Earl of Salisbury, and Robert, brother of St. Louis, King of France, the latter called the English long-tails. How the name happened to stick only on the Kentish-men remains to be explained.

Deal, Dover, and Harwich,

The Devil gave with his daughter in marriage;

And, by a codicil to his will,

He added Helvoet and the Brill.

A satyrical squib thrown at the inn-keepers of those places, in return for the many impositions practised on travellers, as well natives as strangers. Equally applicable to most other sea-ports.

Tenterden

K E N T.

Tenterden steeple's the cause of Godwin's-sands.

“ This proverb (says Ray) is used when an absurd and ridiculous reason is given of any thing in question; an account of the original whereof I find in one of Bishop Latimer's sermons, in these words :—Mr. Moore was once sent with commission into Kent, to try out, if it might be, what was the cause of Godwin's-sands, and the shelf which stopped up Sandwich-haven. Thither cometh Mr. Moore, and calleth all the country before him, such as were thought to be men of experience, and men that could of likelihood best satisfy him of the matter concerning the stopping of Sandwich-haven. Among the rest came in before him an old man with a white head, and one that was thought to be little less than an hundred years old. When Mr. Moore saw this aged man, he thought it expedient to hear him say his mind in this matter (for, being so old a man, it was, likely that he knew most in that presence or company); so Mr. Moore called this old-aged man unto him, and said, Father (said he), tell me, if you can, what is the cause of the great arising of the sands and shelves here about this haven, which stop it up, so that no ships can arrive here; you are the oldest man I can espy in all the company; so that, if any man can tell any cause of it, you, of all likelihood, can say most to it, or, at leastwise, more than any man here assembled. Yea, forsooth, good Mr. Moore, quoth this old man, for I am well nigh an hundred years old, and no man here in company any thing near my age. Well then, quoth Mr. Moore, how say you to this matter; what think you to be the cause of these shelves and sands which stop up Sandwich-haven? Forsooth, Sir, quoth

K E N T.

quoth he, I am an old man; I think that Tenterden-steeple is the cause of Godwin's-sands: for I am an old man, Sir, quoth he; I may remember the building of Tenterden-steeple; I may remember when there was no steeple at all there; and before that Tenterden-steeple was in building, there was no manner of talking of any flats or sands that stopt up the haven; and therefore I think that Tenterden-steeple is the cause of the decay and destroying of Sandwich-haven." Thus far the Bishop.

But Fuller observes, that one story is good till another is told; and, though this be all whereupon this proverb is generally grounded, I met since, says he, with a supplement thereunto: it is this. Time out of mind money was constantly collected out of this county, to fence the east banks thereof against the irruption of the seas; and such sums were deposited in the hands of the Bishop of Rochester: but, because the sea had been very quiet for many years without any encroaching, the Bishop commuted that money to the building of a steeple, and endowing a church, at Tenterden. By this diversion of the collection for the maintenance of the banks, the sea afterwards brake in upon Godwin's-sands. And now the old man had told a rational tale, had he found but the due favour to finish it; and thus, sometimes, that is causelessly accounted ignorance of the speaker, which is nothing but impatience in the auditors, unwilling to attend to the end of the discourse.

Starve 'em, Rob 'em, and Cheat 'em.

Stroud, Rochester, and Chatham. A saying in the mouths of the soldiers and sailors, in allusion to the impositions practised on them.

LAN.

LANCASHIRE.

LANCASHIRE.

Lancashire fair women.

THE beauty of the women of this county has long been proverbial, witness the well-known appellation of Lancashire witches; which, at the same time as it records the beauty of the Lancashire females, carries with it a kind of reflection on the males, for their superstitious cruelty, in executing a number of poor innocent people, under the denomination of witches; this saying implying, that the charms of female beauty are the only charms by which a rational man can be affected.

That the women of one county may remarkably differ from those of another, seems a matter not to be doubted; air, food, and situation, producing striking variations in the size, shape, and colour, of animals; therefore why not in the human species.

It is written upon a wall at Rome, Ribchester was as rich as any town in Christendom.

Some monumental wall, whereon the names of the principal places were inscribed then subject to the Roman empire; and probably that Ribchester was anciently some eminent colony (as by pieces of coins and columns there daily digged out doth appear): however, at this day, it is not so much as a market-town; but whether decayed by

LANCASHIRE.

age, or destroyed by accident, is uncertain. It is called Ribchester, because situated on the river Ribble. This is Mr. Ray's solution; but probably the meaning does not lie so deep. It rather seems to have been meant as a reproof to any mean person boasting of their ancestors, and to be interpreted thus: Suppose this poor village of Ribchester to have been once as rich as any town in Christendom, what is it the better for it now? Or else, on some one boasting of former importance he cannot prove, to quote the circumstance of the inscription on the Roman wall, by way of a ridiculous parallel.

As old as Pendle-hill.

This is generally understood to mean coeval with the creation, or, at least, with the flood; although, if it be, as some have supposed, the effect of a volcano, its first existence may have a later date.

*If rising Pike do wear a hood,
Be sure that day will ne'er be good.*

A mist about the top of that hill is a sign of foul weather.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Bean-belly Leicestershire.

SO called from the great plenty of that grain growing therein; whence it has also been a common saying in the neigh-

LEICESTERSHIRE.

neighbouring counties, Shake a Leicestershire yeoman by the collar, and you shall hear the beans rattle in his belly, Fuller observes, these yeomen smile at what is said to rattle in their bellies, whilst they know that good silver ringeth in their pockets.

*If Bever have a cap,
You churles of the vale look to that.*

That is, when the clouds hang over the tower of Bever-castle, it is a prognostick of much rain, which is extremely unfavourable to that fruitful vale lying in the three counties of Leicester, Lincoln, and Nottingham.

Bread for Borough-men.

At Great Glen there are more great dogs than honest men.

Carlton warlers.

So called from a rattling in their throats, of which Burton thus speaks. I cannot here omit one observation, which, by some, hath been made, of the naturalists of this town, that all those who are born here, have a harsh and rattling kind of speech, uttering their words with much difficulty and wharling in the throat, and cannot well pronounce the letter R. It is however said, the present generation have got over this impediment.

I'll throw you into Harborough-field.

A threat for children, Harborough having no field.

Put

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Put up your pipes, and go to Lockington-wake.

Lockington stands in the utmost north angle of the shire, upon the confines of Derby and Nottingham shires, near the confluence of the Trent and Sore. Probably this was a saying to a troublesome fellow, desiring him to take himself off to a great distance.

*The last man that he killed keeps hogs in
Hinckley-field.*

Spoken of a coward that never durst fight.

He has gone over Asifordy-bridge backwards,

Spoken of one that is past learning. Probably the point of this lies in the equivocal word Asif.

Like the Mayor of Hartlepool, you cannot do that.

Ray places this among the Leicestershire proverbs, but it rather seems to belong to Durham, Hartlepool being within that bishoprick. The sense of it is; you cannot work impossibilities; an allusion to the following story. A Mayor of a poor corporation, desirous to shew his old companions that he was not too much elated by his high office, told them, that, though he was Mayor of that corporation, he was still but a man, there being many things he could not do.

Bedworth

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Bedworth beggars.

Probably some poor hamlet. It is not mentioned by Burton, or any of the topographical writers.

He leaps like the Bell-giant, or devil of Mountforrel.

About Mountforrel, or Mountfrill, says Peck, the country people have a story of a giant or devil, named Bell, who once, in a merry vein, took three prodigious leaps; which they thus describe. At a place, thence ever after called Mountforrel, he mounted his forrel horse, and leaped a mile, to a place, from it since named Oneleap, now corrupted to Wanlip; thence, he leaped another mile, to a village called Burst-all, from the bursting of both himself, his girts, and his horse; the third leap was also a mile; but the violence of the exertion and shock killed him, and he was there buried, and the place has ever since been denominated Bell's-grave, or Bell-grave. This story seems calculated to ridicule those tellers of miraculous stories, called shooters in the long bow.

There are more whores in Hofs, than honest women in Long-Clawton.

Hofs and Long-Clawton are neighbouring villages, within a mile of each other: Howes, or Hofs, is but a small place; Long Claxton, Clayston, or Clawton, is a very large one, near a mile long. Travellers, when they come in sight of these two places, are generally entertained
with

LEICESTERSHIRE.

with this coarse proverb; and, at first, considering the different sizes of the two places, are apt to be surprized at the oddness of the assertion: but the entendre lies in the word *Hose*, which here is meant to signify stockings; so that the assertion is, That there are more whores who wear stockings, than there are honest women dwelling in Long-Clawston.

Hogs-Norton, where Piggs play on the organs.

The true name of the town, according to Peck, is Hocks-Norton, but vulgarly pronounced Hogs-Norton. The organist to this parish-church was named Piggs.

The same again, quoth Mark of Bell-grave.

This story is said to be an allusion to an ancient militia-officer, in Queen Elizabeth's time, who, exercising his company before the lord-lieutenant, was so abashed, that, after giving the first word of command, he could recollect no more, but repeatedly ordered them to do the same again.

What have I to do with Bradshaw's windmill?

(i. e.) What have I to do with any other man's business?

Then I'll thatch Groby-pool with paticakes.

Spoken when something improbable is promised or foretold. Burton does not mention any thing of this pool.

For

LEICESTERSHIRE.

*For his death there is many a wet eye in
Groby-pool.*

That is, no eyes are wetted by tears for him. Spoken
of a person not much esteemed or regretted.

In and out like Bellesdon, I wot.

Probably a scattered, irregular village. Nothing parti-
cular respecting it occurs in Burton.

A Leicestershire plover.

A bag-pudding.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Lincolnshire, where the hogs shite soap, and
cows shite fire.*

THE inhabitants, of the poorer sort, washing their
clothes with hogs-dung, and burning dried cow-dung for
want of better fuel.

Lincolnshire bagpipers.

Whether because the people here do more delight in
the bagpipes, or whether they are more cunning in play-
ing upon them : indeed the former of these will infer the
latter.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

As loud as Tom of Lincoln.

This Tom of Lincoln is an extraordinary great bell, hanging in one of the towers of Lincoln minster : how it got that name I know not, unless it were imposed on it when baptized by the Papists. Howbeit, the present Tom was cast in King James's time, anno 1610. Tom is by some said to be a common name for a great bell, from the supposed resemblance the sound has to that word.

He looks at it (or him) as the devil looks over Lincoln.

Some refer this to Lincoln minster ; over which, when first finished, the devil is supposed to have looked with a fierce and terrific countenance, as incensed and alarmed at this costly instance of devotion. Ray thinks it more probable that it took its rise from a small image of the devil placed on the top of Lincoln-college, Oxford, over which he looks, seemingly with much fury.

All the carts that come to Crowland are stoad with silver.

When this saying was first used, it was true ; for Crowland was situate in such moorish and rotten ground, in the fens, that scarce a horse, much less a cart, could come to it. It has since been drained ; so that, in summer-time, Crowland may be visited by a common cart.

Yellow-

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Yellow-bellies.

This is an appellation given to persons born in the fens, who, it is jocularly said, have yellow bellies, like their eels.

As mad as the baiting bull of Stamford.

William, Earl Warren, Lord of this town, in the time of King John, standing upon the walls of the castle at Stamford, saw two bulls in the meadow, fighting for a cow, till all the butchers dogs, great and small, pursued one of them, maddened by the noise and multitude, quite through the town. This sight so pleased the Earl, that he gave all those meadows, called the Castle-meadows, where first this bull duel began, for a common, to the butchers of the town (after the first grass was eaten), on condition they annually find a mad bull to be baited, the day six weeks before Christmas-day.

He was born at Little Wittham.

This has been explained among the Essex proverbs.

Grantham gruel, nine grits and a gallon of water.

Poor gruel, indeed! This proverb bears hard on the liberality of the good people of Grantham, and is applicable to any composition wherein the chief ingredient is

L O N D O N.

*He that is at a low ebb at Newgate, may soon
be afloat at Tyburn.*

Newgate, Tyburn, and the gallows, have been long the subject of much low wit. Were public execution conducted more solemnly, and the ignominy of that kind of death strongly inculcated into the common people perhaps those dreadful exhibitions might be less frequent.

Dressed like a Bartholomew baby.

Spoken of one over-finely dressed, like a child's doll a Bartholomew fair; these dolls, or babies, being habited in silks of various colours, decorated with tinsel, &c.

*When Tottenham-wood is all on fire,
Then Tottenham-street is nought but mire.*

Fuller quotes this proverb from Mr. William Bedwell one of the translators of the Bible, and gives the following as his solution. When Tottenham-wood, of many hundred acres, on the top of an high hill, in the west end of the parish, hath a foggy mist hanging and hovering over it, in the manner of smoke, then, generally, foul weather followeth; so that it serveth the inhabitants in stead of a prognostication.

There is another explanation of this proverb. Tottenham-wood is said to have served that part of London nearest to it with wood for fuel; and when that wood was all on fire, i. e. in winter, Tottenham-street was extremely foul and miry.

Tottenham

L O N D O N;

Tottenham is turned French.

About the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. a vast number of French mechanics came over to England, filling not only the outskirts of the town, but also the neighbouring villages, to the great prejudice of the English artificers; which caused the insurrection in London, May-day, A. D. 1517. This proverb is used in ridicule of persons affecting foreign fashions and manners, in preference to those of their own country.

You shall as easily remove Tottenham-wood.

Spoken as a thing impossible to be effected.

London lick-penny.

The truth of this appellation, though a very old one, will, I trust, be supported by the testimony of every person caused by business or pleasure to visit it; but it will appear with the greatest propriety to country gentlemen, who bring up their wives and daughters to see the town.

St. Giles's breed; fat, ragged, and saucy.

The people of that parish, particularly those resident in Newtoner and Dyot streets, still retain their rags and impudence, but do not seem remarkable for their *embonpoint*. Perhaps the proverb only meant to indicate that they did
not

L O N D O N.

not wear down their flesh by hard labour; in which case, lazy, ragged, and faucy, would have been a better description of them.

He will ride backwards up Holborn-hill.

He will come to be hanged. Criminals condemned for offences committed in London and Middlesex, were, till about the year 1784, executed at Tyburn, the way to which, from Newgate, was up Holborn-hill. They were generally conveyed in carts (except such as had interest to obtain leave to ride thither in a coach). They, I mean those in carts, were always placed with their backs towards the horses, it is said out of humanity, that they might not be shocked with a view of the gallows till they arrived under it; though some think the mode of riding was to increase the ignominy.

He will faint at the smell of a wall-flower.

Intimating that the person so spoken of had been confined in the gaol of Newgate, formerly styled the wall-flower, from the wall-flowers growing up against it.

He may whet his knife on the threshold of the Fleet.

Said of persons who are not in debt; as they may go into a prison without danger of being detained. This proverb, however, is sometimes used in a different sense: on seeing a person newly come to a great fortune, and
spending

L O N D O N.

spending it extravagantly, it naturally occurs, that by such proceedings he may whet his knife on 'the threshold of the Fleet; which may be done as well on one side as the other of the iron grates. The Fleet takes its name from a small brook running by it.

A cockney.

A very ancient nick-name for a citizen of London. Ray says, an interpretation of it is, a young person coaxed or conquered, made a wanton, or nestle-cock, delicately bred and brought up, so as, when arrived at man's estate, to be unable to bear the least hardship. Another, a person ignorant of the terms of country œconomy, such as a young citizen, who, having been ridiculed for calling the neighing of a horse laughing, and told that was called neighing, next morning, on hearing the cock crow, to shew instruction was not thrown away upon him, exclaimed to his former instructor, How that cock neighs! whence the citizens of London have ever since been called cock-neighs, or cockneys. Whatever may be the origin of this term, we at least learn from the following verses, attributed to Hugh Bagot, Earl of Norfolk, that it was in use in the time of King Henry II.

Was I in my castle at Bungay,
Fast by the river Waveney,
I would not care for the King of Cockney;

i. e. the King of London.

The King of the Cocknies occurs among the regulations for the sports and shews formerly held in the Middle-Temple, on Childermas-day, where he had his officers,

a mar-

L O N D O N.

a marshal, constable, butler, &c.—See Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*, p. 247.

He was born within the sound of Bow-bell.

This, says Fuller, is the periphrasis of a Londoner at large, born within the suburbs thereof; the sound of this bell exceeding the extent of the lord-mayor's mace. It is called Bow-bell, because hanging in the steeple of Bow-church; and Bow-church, because built on bows, or arches: but I have been told, says Ray, that it was so called from the cross stone arches or bows on the top of the steeple.

According to Stowe, one John Dun, a mercer, gave, in 1472, two tenements, to maintain the ringing of this bell every night, at nine o'clock, as a signal for the city apprentices and servants to leave off work. William Copeland, the King's merchant, about the year 1520, gave a bigger bell, for the same purpose, and had the hanfel of it himself, it being first rang as a knell at his burial.

*Kirbie's castle, and Megse's glory,
Spinola's pleasure, and Fisher's folly.*

These were four houses about the city, built by citizens, who thereby ruined themselves. Fuller says, the first of these is so uncastellated, and the glory of the second so obscured, that very few know (and it were needless to tell them) where these houses stood,

L O N D O N.

As for Spinola (adds he), a Genoan, made a free denizen, the master and fellows of a college in Cambridge know too well what he was, by their expensive suit, known to posterity by Magdalen-college case. If his own country. (I mean the Italian) curse did overtake him, and if the plague of building did light upon him, few, I believe, did pity him.

As for the last, it was built by Jasper Fish, free of the goldsmiths', one of the six clerks in chancery, and a justice of peace, who, being a man of no great wealth (as indebted to many), built here a beautiful house, with gardens of pleasure and bowling-allies about it, called Devonshire-house at this day.

He will follow him like St. Anthony's pig.

St. Anthony was originally a swine-herd, and in all pictures and sculptures is represented as being followed by a pig, frequently having a bell about its neck. Probably this pig might have been one of his former elevés, before he took on himself the trade of a saint. The attachment of this pig, or hog, at length, grew proverbial.

Fuller gives another explanation; which take in his own words: "St. Anthonie is notoriously known for the patron of hogs, having a pig for his page in all pictures, though for what reason unknown; except because, being a hermit, and having a cell or hole digged in the earth, and having his general repast on roots, he and hogs did in some sort enter commons, both in their diet and lodgings."

There was a fair hospital built to the honour of St. Anthony, in Bennet's Fink, in this city, the protectors
and

L O N D O N.

and proctors whereof claimed a privilege to themselves to garble the live pigs in the markets of the city, and such as they found starved, or otherwise unwholesome for man's sustenance, they would slit in the ear, tie a bell about their necks, and let them loose about the city.

None durst hurt or take them up (having the livery of St. Anthony upon them), but many would give them bread, and feed them in their passage, whom they used to follow, whining after them. But, if such pigs proved fat, and well-liking, as often they did, the officers of St. Anthony's hospital would seize on them for their own use. This proverb is applicable to such who have servile, saleable souls, who, for a small reward, will lacquey many miles, pressing their patrons with their unwelcome importunity.

A fool will not part with his bauble for the Tower of London.

This tower anciently was, and in part still is, the magazine of England's wealth. There the silver, the mint of money, and there the brass and iron to defend it, the armory, and storehouse of ordnance; yet fools so doat on their darling fancies, that they prize them above all this treasure. But, alas! we do ourselves what we deride in others... Every one is addicted to some vanity or another, which he will not part with on any conditions, so weak and wilful we are by nature. He that will not freely and sadly confess he is much a fool, is all a fool.—Thus saith Fuller.

A loyal

L O N D O N.

*A loyal heart may be landed under Traitor's-
bridge.*

This is a bridge under which is an entrance into the Tower, over against Pink-gate, formerly fatal to those who landed there, there being a muttering that such never came forth alive; as dying, to say no worse, therein, without any legal trial. Queen Elizabeth, according to Fox, in his Acts and Monuments, when sent by her sister Mary to the Tower, objected to landing here; but her conductor, a lord, whom he does not mention, would not indulge her in the choice, but obliged her to submit.

The drift of this proverb is to caution us against believing persons guilty of an offence or crime before it is proved, as many an honest man has been unjustly accused and imprisoned.

To cast water in the Thames.

That is, to give to those who have already plenty: but, with respect to the Thames, there have been times when throwing water into it would not have been an unnecessary act; for, in the fourth of William Rufus, A.D. 1158, the water was so low, that men walked across it dry-shod; and, in 1582, a strong wind, blowing west-and-by-south, forced out the fresh, and kept back the salt water. It is also possible the same want of water may in future happen, from the many bridges, wharfs, causeways, and other impediments, that obstruct the free influx of the tide.

L O N D O N.

All goeth down Gutter-lane.

That is, the throat. This proverb is applicable to those who spend all their substance in eating and drinking.

Guthurun-lane, named from a person who once owned it, is vulgarly pronounced Gutter-lane; though some say it obtained that appellation from its resemblance, on account of the narrowness, to the throat or gullet. It leads out of Cheapside, east of Foster-lane, and was anciently inhabited by gold-beaters.

You are all for the Hoistings (or Hustings).

That is, you all wish to be rulers. The court of hustings is the principal court in the city of London. It is named from being hoisted or elevated above the common level.

They agree like the clocks of London.

That is, not at all.

*Gray's-inn for walks, Lincoln's-inn for a wall,
The Inner Temple for a garden, and the Middle
for a ball.*

All these were excellent of their kind, and peculiarly so at the time this proverb was made.

St.

L O N D O N.

St. Peter le Poor,

Where's no tavern, alehouse, or sign at the door.

Great part of this parish belonged to the Augustine friars, who professed wilful poverty: hence the appellation of Poor. It was chiefly inhabited by rich wholesale merchants, who probably did not use signs, like the retailers and shopkeepers.

To dine with Duke Humphrey.

This proverb, Fuller says, has altered its meaning. At first it meant dining at another man's table; for Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, commonly called the good Duke, kept an open table, where any gentleman was welcome to dine. After his decease, to dine with Duke Humphrey meant to go dinnerless; his table, above mentioned, having ceased at his death. Fuller says, that persons who loitered about in St. Paul's church during dinner-time, were said to dine with Duke Humphrey, from a mistaken notion that he was buried there.

I will use you as bad as a Jew.

The horrid exactions and cruelties practised on this people by our forefathers, would justify the idea that they were, themselves, in these instances, but very bad Christians.

Good manners to except the Lord-mayor of London.

A reproof to persons boasting of themselves as superior to the rest of their neighbours.

L O N D O N.

*I have dined as well as my Lord-mayor of
London.*

A proverb used in commendation of a chearful and frugal meal; which, though not so luxurious, is full as comfortable, and more wholesome, than a Lord-mayor's feast.

A Tangierine.

A debtor confined in a room in Newgate called Tangiers. See Hell upon Earth, or the Delectable History of Whittington's College, folio, 1703.

He has studied at Whittington's college.

That is, he has been confined in Newgate, which was rebuilt A. D. 1423, according to the will of Sir Richard Whittington, by John Coventry, John Carpenter, John White, and William Grove, his executors. See Maitland's History of London.

Paddington-fair.

An execution at Tyburn; which place is in, or near, the parish of Paddington. The indecent behaviour of the common people assembled on these occasions, gives, to one of the most solemn and dreadful scenes imaginable, the appearance of a fair or merry-making, and tends greatly to defeat the end of punishment, which is not so much to torment the unhappy delinquent, as to deter others from committing the like crime.

A'squire

L O N D O N.

A'squire of Alfatia.

A spendthrift, or sharper, inhabiting places formerly privileged from arrests. Such were White-Friars, and the Mint in Southwark, the former called Upper, the latter Lower Alfatia.

As old as Paul's.

This church was founded by King Ethelbert, A. D. 610.

As old as Paul's steeple.

An ignorant corruption of the preceding proverb; for the steeple, compared with the church, was but a modern building; it having been burnt by lightning, A. D. 1087, and afterwards rebuilt by the bishops of London.

He must take a house in Turn-again-lane.

This lane is, in old records, called Wind-again-lane; it lies in the parish of St. Sepulchre, going down to Fleet-market, formerly Fleet-ditch, having no exit at the end; from whence it obtained its name. This saying is made use of, on speaking of persons who live in an extravagant manner, spending more than their income, to whom it will be necessary to turn over a new leaf.

He is only fit for Ruffians-hall.

Fuller thus explains this proverb. A ruffian is the same with a swaggerer, so called, because endeavouring to make

L O N D O N.

that side to swag or weigh down whereon he engageth. The same also with swash-buckler, from swashing or making a noise on bucklers. West Smithfield, now the horse-market, was formerly called Ruffians-hall; where such men met, casually and otherwise, to try masteries with sword and buckler. More were frightened than hurt, hurt than killed, therewith; it being accounted unmanly to strike beneath the knee; because, in effect, it was as one armed against a naked man. But since that desperate traitor, Rowland Yorke, first used the thrusting with rapiers, swords and bucklers are disused, and the proverb only applicable to quarrelsome people (not tame but wild barretters) who delight in brawls and blows.

As lame as St. Giles, Cripplegate.

St. Giles was by birth an Athenian, of noble extraction, and great estate; but he quitted all for a solitary life, becoming lame, whether by accident or otherwise is not said: he, for his greater mortification, desired not to be cured of it. He is deemed the patron of cripples, and his churches are commonly in the suburbs.

Cripplegate was so called before the conquest, from cripples begging there; for which they plead custom, from the time the lame man begged an alms of Peter and John at the beautiful gate of the temple.

The fire of London was a punishment for gluttony.

For Ironmonger-lane was red-fire hot, Milk-street boiled over, it began in Pudding-lane, and ended at Pye-corner.

Who

L O N D O N.

*Who goes to Westminster for a wife, to Paul's
for a man, and to Smithfield for a horse, may
meet with a whore, a knave, and a jade.*

W E S T M I N S T E R.

There is no redemption from Hell.

THERE is a place, partly under, partly by, the Exchequer-chamber, commonly called Hell, formerly appointed a prison for the King's debtors, who were never released from thence until they had fully discharged what they owed.

As long as Megg of Westminster.

This is applied to very tall, slender persons. Some think it alluded to a long gun, called Megg, in troublesome times brought from the Tower to Westminster, where it long remained. Others suppose it to refer to an old fictitious story of a monstrous tall virago, called Long Megg of Westminster, of whom there is a small penny-history, well known to school-boys of the lesser sort. In it there are many relations of her prowess. Whether there ever was such a woman or not, is immaterial; the story is sufficiently ancient to have occasioned the saying. Megg is there described as having breadth in proportion to her height. Fuller says, that the large grave-stone shewn on
the

WESTMINSTER.

the south side of the cloister in Westminster-abbey, said to cover her body, was, as he has read in an ancient record, placed over a number of monks who died of the plague, and were all buried in one grave, that being the place appointed for the sepulture of the abbots and monks, in which no woman was permitted to be interred.

Covent-garden is the best garden.

Covent-garden is the chief market in London for fruit and garden-stuff of all kinds. It was formerly the garden of a dissolved monastery. Anciently, when these articles were sold in Cheap-side, the proverb said that was the best garden.

The Covent-garden ague.

The venereal disease. Many brothels, under the denomination of bagnios, were formerly kept in that parish. Some, it is said, are still remaining.

A Drury-lane vestal.

A jocular appellation for a lady of pleasure of the lower order ; many of whom reside in that neighbourhood.

M I D D L E S E X.

M I D D L E S E X.

Strand on the Green; thirteen boufes, fourteen cuckolds, and never a house between.

IT is added, as a postscript to this proverb, that a father and son lived in one house.

His face was like the red lion of Brentford.

That is, exceeding red. Perhaps this saying was first made use of, when the sign was new painted, or that the breed of red lions were not so numerous as at present.

The visible church; i. e. Harrow on the Hill.

King Charles II. speaking on a topic then much agitated among divines of different persuasions, namely, which was the visible church, gave it in favour of Harrow on the Hill, which, he said, he saw, go where he would.

The nun of Sion with the friar of Sheen.

A saying, meant to express birds of a feather. Although the river Thames runs between these two monasteries, there is a vulgar tradition that they had a subterraneous communication.

Middlesex

M I D D L E S E X.

Middlesex clowns.

Fuller and Ray suppose the Middlesex yeomen to have been styled clowns, from their not paying the same deference to the nobility and gentry that was shewn by the inhabitants of more remote counties, to whom the sight of them was less common. Perhaps it was likewise owing to the sudden contrast between the behaviour of the inhabitants of the metropolis, and of some of the small villages a few miles off, several of which, even at present (for instance, Greenford and the adjacent parishes), are more countrified than the rustics of Cornwall or Northumberland.

I'll make him water his horse at Highgate.

A north-country saying, meaning I'll sue him, and make him take a journey up to town; Highgate being in the direct road from the north to London.

He has been sworn at Highgate.

A saying used to express that a person preferred strong beer to small; an allusion to ancient custom, formerly observed in this village; where the landlord of the Horns, and other public-houses, used to swear all the lower order of passengers, upon a pair of horns, stuck on a stick. The substance of their oath was, That they should not kiss the maid when they could kiss the mistress, nor drink small beer when they could get strong, with divers other like
prohi-

M I D D L E S E X.

prohibitions ; to all which was the saving clause of, unless you like her, or it, best. The juror was for ever after, under penalty of a bottle of wine, or ale, to call the landlord Father, and he, in return, was by him, under like penalty, always to be called Son.

N O R F O L K.

You cannot spell Yarmouth-steeple right.

THIS is a play on the word right. Yarmouth spire is awry, or crooked, and cannot be set right, or straight, by spelling. Some, who choose to go farther a-field for a meaning, consider the word spell as a verb signifying to conjure with spells, and make the meaning to be, You cannot, by any spell, set Yarmouth-spire straight or upright. The same saying is made use of for Chesterfield-spire in Derbyshire, which labours under the same defect.

Norfolk dumplings.

A jeering nick-name for Norfolk-men ; alluding to their favourite food, dumplings.

A Yarmouth capon.

A red-herring : more herrings being taken, and smoked, than capons bred here.

H.

N O R F O L K.

He is arrested by the bailiff of Marshland.

That is, clapped upon the back by an ague; to which strangers, coming into the fenny part of this country, near the sea, are extremely liable.

*Gimmingham, Trimmingham, Knaption & Trunch,
North Repps and South Repps, are all of a bunch.*

These are names of parishes lying close together.

*There never was a Paston poor, a Heyden a coward,
or a Cornwallis a fool.*

Lucky families!

*In part of Norfolk the farmers used formerly to
plough the land with two rabbits and a case-
knife.*

Spoken hyperbolically. Part of Norfolk is extremely light sandy land, easily ploughed.

N O R T H.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Mayor of Northampton opens oysters with his dagger.

THAT is, in order to keep them as far off as possible from his nose. Northampton being an inland county, near the center of the kingdom, at least eighty miles from the sea, the oysters formerly brought thither were generally stale; but, since the improvement of turnpike-roads, and the introduction of the present expeditious method of travelling, his Worship, the Mayor of Northampton, may open oysters with as little offence to his nose, as his brother of Dover, or the Mayor of any other sea-port.

He that would eat a buttered faggot, let him go to Northampton.

Ray says, I have heard that King James should speak thus of Newmarket, but I am sure it may better be applied to this town, the dearest in England for fuel, where no coals can come by water, and little wood doth grow on land. This was formerly the case; but the river Nen, having many years ago been made navigable, coal-barges come up to the town, so that fuel is now to be bought at a very reasonable price.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Brackley-breed, better to hang than feed.

Brackley was a decayed market-town and borough, in this county, and not far from Banbury, which, abounding with poor, and troubling the country about with beggars, came into disgrace with its neighbours. I hear that now this place is grown industrious and thriving, and endeavours to wipe off this scandal.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

He has the Newcastle bur in his throat.

THE people of Newcastle, Morpeth, and their environs, have a peculiar guttural pronunciation, like that called in Leicestershire harling, none of them being able to pronounce the letter R. Few, if any, of the natives of these places are ever able to get rid of this peculiarity.

From Berwick to Dover, three hundred miles over.

That is, from one end of the land to the other; similar to the Scripture expression, from Dan to Beersheba.

To take Hector's cloak.

That is, to deceive a friend who confides in one's fidelity. When Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland,

anno

NORTHUMBERLAND.

anno 1569, was defeated in the rebellion he had raised against Queen Elizabeth, he hid himself in the house of one Hector Armstrong, of Harlow, in this county, having confidence he would be true to him; who, notwithstanding, for money, betrayed him to the regent of Scotland. It was observable, that Hector, being before a rich man, fell poor of a sudden, and was besides so generally hated, that he durst never go abroad; insomuch that the proverb, to take Hector's cloak, is continued to this day among them, in the sense above mentioned.

We will not lose a Scot.

That is, any thing, how inconsiderable soever, that we can save or recover. During the enmity between the two nations, they had little esteem of, and less affection for, a Scotchman, on the English borders.

Canny Newcastle.

Canny, in the northern dialect, particularly that of Newcastle, means fine, neat, clean, handsome, &c. This is commonly spoken jocularly to Newcastle-men, as a joke on them for their partiality to their native town.

A Scot, a rat, and a Newcastle grindstone, travel all the world over.

A commendable spirit of enterprize and industry induces the natives of Scotland to seek their fortunes in all climates

NORTHUMBERLAND.

and kingdoms under the sun ; and Newcastle grindstones, being the best of their kind, are therefore known and carried every where, far and near.

If they come they come not, and if they come not they come.

The cattle of people living hereabouts, when turned out upon the common pasture-grounds, were accustomed to return home at night, unless intercepted by free-booters, or borderers, a set of banditti who plundered both English and Scotch. If, therefore, these borderers came, their cattle came not ; if they came not, their cattle surely returned.

To carry coals to Newcastle.

To give to those who have already more than a sufficiency. In the environs of Newcastle are most of the coal-mines that supply London and the coal-trade to other places.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

As wise as a man of Gotham.

GOTHAM lies in the south-west angle of Nottinghamshire, and is noted for nothing so much as the story of its wise men, who attempted to hedge in the cuckoo.

At

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At Court-hill, in this parish, there is a bush that still bears the name of the cuckoo-bush; and there is an ancient book, full of the blunders of the men of Gotham: Whence a man of Gotham is, in other words, a fool, or simple fellow.

*The little smith of Nottingham,
Who doth the work that no man can.*

Who this wonderful workman was, Ray says, is not known, and that he rather suspects no such person ever existed, but that it was only a sarcasm on persons who, conceited of their own skill, were ready to undertake impossibilities.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Banbury cheese.

THE cheese of this place was remarkable for its richness and fatness, as long back as the time of Shakespear, who makes one of his characters, in the play of Henry IV. call Falstaff a Banbury cheese. The excellency of Banbury cheese is likewise recorded by Camden, in his Britannia.

*Like Banbury tinkers, that in mending one hole
make three.*

Ray gives this proverb in Northamptonshire; but there is no place called Banbury in that county. With respect

OXFORDSHIRE.

to the practice, it will, perhaps, suit most other tinkers as well as those of Banbury; why they were particularised I know not. Tinkers in general were formerly considered as a sort of dangerous vagabonds, and were included in the vagrant act of Queen Elizabeth.

You were born at Hog's-Norton.

Why this proverb is introduced among those of Oxfordshire, I know not; Hogs or Hogh Norton being in Leicestershire. Fuller says, this is a village, whose inhabitants, it seems, formerly, were so rustical in their behaviour, that boorish and clownish people are said to be born at Hog's-Norton. Hogh-Norton is, in English, High-Norton. In all likelihood the saying arose from the corruption of the word Hogh, or High, to Hogs, which seemed to tally with the swinish behaviour of its natives.

To take a Burford bait.

This, it seems, is a bait, not to stay the stomach, but to lose the wit thereby, as resolved at last into drunkenness.

Banbury veal, cheese, and cakes.

In the English edition of Camden's Britannia, by Philemon Holland, from an error of the press, instead of veal, it is zeal. It seems Banbury was famous for its veal and cakes, as well as its cheese.

Oxford

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxford knives, London wives.

According to some, this saying conveyed a reflection on both, insinuating that their appearance exceeded their real worth ; that the Oxford knives were better to look at than to cut with, and that the London wives had more beauty and good-breeding than housewifely qualities.

Testons are gone to Oxford, to study at Brazen-nose.

This proverb, Fuller says, originated about the end of the reign of King Henry VIII. and ended about the middle of that of Queen Elizabeth ; so that it continued current not full fifty years. The fact alluded to was this : King Henry VIII. towards the latter end of his reign, notwithstanding the prodigious sums that had accrued to him from the dissolved abbies, being in great want of money, debased the silver coin called testons, or testons, from their having a head stamped on each side of them. These he so alloyed with copper, that, to use a conceit of that time, they seemed to blush for shame, as conscious of their own corruption : the common people, who did not distinguish between copper and brass, made use of the latter, in forming this punning adage.

This debasement of the coin, both King Edward VI. and the Queens Mary and Elizabeth, set about reforming ; and it was at length effected by the latter, as Fuller says, with no great prejudice to the then present age, and grand advantage to all posterity.

Send.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Send verdingales to Broad-gates, Oxford.

This, says Fuller, will acquaint us with the female habits of former ages, used not only by the gadding Dinahs of that age, but by most sober Sarahs of the same; so cogent are common customs. With these verdingales the gowns of women, beneath their waists, were penthoused out, far beyond their bodies; so that posterity will wonder to what purpose those bucklers of pasteboard were employed.

Some deduce the name from the Belgic verd-gård (derived, they say, from virg, a virgin, and garder, to keep or preserve), as used to secure modesty, and keep wantons at a distance. Others, more truly, fetch it from vertu and galle, because the scab and bane thereof; the first inventress thereof being known for a light housewife, who, under the pretence of modesty, sought to cover her shame, and the fruits of her wantonness. These, by degrees, grew so great, that their wearers could not enter (except going sidelong) at any ordinary door; which gave occasion to this proverb. But these verdingales have been disused these forty years; whether because women were convinced in their consciences of the vanity of this, or allured in their fancies with the novelty of other fashions, I will not determine.

*Chronica si penfes, cum pugnent Oxonienses,
Post aliquot menses, volat ira per Angligenfes.*

Mark

OXFORDSHIRE.

*Mark the chronicles aright,
When Oxford scholars fall to fight,
Before many months expired,
England will with war be fired.*

This seems rather a kind of prediction than a proverb; and Fuller points out some former instances, in the English annals, wherein it has been verified; but remarks that it holds not negatively, for that all was peace in Oxford previous to the breaking out of the civil commotions under King Charles I.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Rutlandshire raddleman.

THIS, perchance, is reddleman, a trade, and that a poor one, peculiar to this county, whence men bring on their backs a parcel of red stones, or oker, which they sell to the neighbouring counties, for the marking of sheep.

Stretton in the Street, where shrews meet.

As they do in every other town and village. From the manner it is here expressed, one might be led to suppose, the shrews of England were a body corporate, and Stretton their common meeting-place.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

An Uppingham trencher.

This town was probably famous for the art of trencher-making. Here, by a statute of Henry VIII. the standard was appointed to be kept for the weights and measures of this county; which might induce turners, and other makers of measures, to settle here.

SHROPSHIRE.

He that fetches a wife from Shrewsbury, must carry her to Staffordshire, or else he will live in Cumber-land.

THE staple wit of this vulgar proverb, says Ray, consists solely in the similitude of sounds.

The case is altered, quoth Plowden.

This proverb referreth its original to Edmund Plowden, an eminent native and great lawyer of this county, though very various the relations of the occasion thereof. Some relate it to Plowden his faint pleading at the first for his client, till spurred with a better fee; which, some will say, beareth no proportion with the ensuing character of his integrity. Others refer it to his altering of his judgement upon the emergency of new matter formerly undiscovered, it being not consonant to persist in an old error, when convinced to the contrary by clear and new information. Some tell it thus: that Plowden being of the Romish persuasion, some settlers trepanned him (pardon the prolepsis) to hear mass; but afterwards Plowden understanding that

the

S H R O P S H I R E.

the pretender to officiate was no priest, but a meer layman (on design to make a discovering), "Oh, the case is altered, quoth Plowden; no priest, no mass." As for other meaner originations of this proverb, I have neither list nor leisure to attend unto them. Thus far Fuller, who seems to have missed the true origin of this saying, which is briefly this:—A tenant of Plowden's went to him, and, with a sorrowful countenance, and many aukward bows and cringes, thus opened his business. "Sir, an't please your worship, my bull has gored and killed one of your worship's oxen; I beg to know what I must do in this case?" "Why, surely, pay the value of the ox," answered Plowden; "that is both law and equity." "Very well, Sir," answered the farmer; "but I have made a little mistake in the matter; it was your worship's bull that killed my ox." "Oh, is it so? then the case is altered," quoth Plowden. This proverb is applied to those who do not chuse to do as they would be done by.

Proud Salopians.

This epithet is commonly given to the people of Shrewsbury. It is said King Charles the Second offered to make Shrewsbury a city, but the townsmen assigned, as a reason for declining that honour, that they preferred having the largest town to the smallest city. Hence they were called proud Salopians.

To all friends round the Wrekin.

A mode of drinking to all friends, wheresoever they may be, taking the Wrekin as a center. The Wrekin is a mountain in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, seen at a great distance.

SOMER.

S O M E R S E T S H I R E.

S O M E R S E T S H I R E.

*'Ch was bore at Taunton-dean, where should I
be bore else ?*

THAT is, a parcel of ground round about Taunton, very pleasant and populous (containing many parishes), and so fruitful, to use their own phrase, with the zun and the zoil alone, that it needs no manuring at all. The peasantry therein are as rude as rich, and so highly conceited of their own country, that they conceive it a disparagement to be born in any other place.

The beggars of Bath.

The great resort of the affluent to these medicinal waters, naturally attracted also a number of beggars; so many, it seems, as caused them to become proverbial.

Bristol milk.

That is, sherry, a Spanish white wine. Ray calls it sherr-sack, and says it is the entertainment of course, which the courteous Bristolians present to strangers, when first visiting their city. The true name of this wine is Sherris, which it derives from Xeres, a town in the province of Andalusia, where it is made.

Bristol

S O M E R S E T S H I R E.

Bristol men sleep with one eye open.

That is, are always on the watch to gain some unfair advantage in their dealings.

A Jew cannot live in Bristol.

The Bristol men the Devil cannot deal with.

A Somerton ending.

Splitting the difference.

Wellington round-heads.

A saying formerly in use, at Taunton, to signify a violent fanatic. Probably from Judge Popham's house, in this town, being a garrison for the Parliamentarians, which was held out for some time against Sir Richard Greenvil.

*Horner, Popham, Wyndham, and Thynne,
When the abbot went out, then they came in.*

The persons above mentioned had considerable grants out of the dissolved abbey of Glastonbury, and thereby became some of the most powerful families in the west of England.

All Ilchester is gaol.

This is supposed to be a saying of the prisoners confined in that gaol, and to mean that the people of that town have all hearts as hard as that of a gaoler.

S U F F O L K.

*Ipswich, a town without inhabitants, a river
without water, streets without names, where
asses wear boots.*

This description of Ipswich was given to King Charles II. by the Duke of Buckingham. The meaning of it was, the town, having no manufactory, was thinly inhabited; the streets at that time were not named; at low water the bed of the river is left dry; and the bowling-green of Christ-church priory, then the seat of Lord Hereford, was rolled by asses, in a sort of boots, to prevent their feet sinking into the turf.

*Between Cowhithe and merry Cossingland,
The Devil shitt Benaere, look where it stands.*

It seems this place (says Mr. Ray) is infamous for its bad situation.

S U R R E Y.

*The vale of Holms-Dale
Was never won, ne never shall.*

HOLMS-DALE lies partly in Surrey and partly in Kent. Several battles were formerly fought here between the Saxons and invading Danes, in which the former proved victorious; which, probably, gave rise to the proverb: but it was undoubtedly won by William the Conqueror, who marched his army through it in his way to London.

S U R R E Y.

Go to Battersea to be cut for the simples.

In Battersea there are many market-gardeners, who grow medicinal herbs, termed simples, for the use of the apothecaries, who used to contract for them, and, at a particular time of the year, make a country jaunt to see them cut, which they called going to Battersea to have their simples cut; whence foolish people were jocularly advised to go thither for the same purpose, and afterwards (the origin being in some measure forgotten) to be cut for the simples.

A Lambeth Doctor.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has, it is said, the power of conferring the degree of Doctor of Divinity. This, it has been reported, was sometimes done as a matter of favour, and without examination. The term of a Lambeth Doctor is therefore a distinction from one who has regularly taken his degrees at one of the universities.

A Kent-street distress.

The houses in Kent-street are chiefly let to poor tenants, who pay their rent weekly; on non-payment, the rent-gatherers take away the doors of the defaulters. This saying is used to describe tenants who have nothing to seize, on whom the landlord can only make a Kent-street distress.

Borough blacks.

A term of reproach used to the inhabitants of the Borough of Southwark; perhaps, like many other of these kind of sayings, on account of the alliteration.

S U R R E Y.

A clinker.

An inhabitant of the Mint or Clink, formerly a place privileged from arrests, the receptacle of knaves and sharpers of all sorts.

*Sutton for mutton, Carshalton for beeves,
Epsom for whores, and Ewel for thieves.*

The downs near Sutton, Banstead, and Epsom, produce delicate small sheep, and the rich meadows about Carshalton are remarkable for fattening oxen. Epsom was once famous for its mineral waters, and the wells were formerly greatly resorted to, as a place of amusement, particularly by ladies of easy virtue. Ewel is a poor village, about a mile from Epsom, and is said to have harboured a number of the inferior sharpers, and other idle retainers to the wells, lodgings being there cheaper than at Epsom.

Godalmin rabbits.

This is a term of reproach to the inhabitants of this place, unjustly reflecting on them for the well-known deception practised by a Mrs. Tofts, who pretended to be delivered of live rabbits.

Godalmin cats.

Another joke on the good people of Godalmin, the origin of which they seem not to know; but any one who ventures to mew like a cat, before he is fairly out of the town, will run a greater risk of a broken head, from the stocking-

S U R R E Y.

flocking-weavers and other inhabitants of that place, than is consistent with prudence.

Guildford bulls.

A retort from the people of Godalmin on the Guildfordians, in answer to the two preceding taunts. The origin of this appellation I have not ever been able to get satisfactorily explained.

Wandsworth the sink of Surrey.

This reproach is in a great measure removed. Formerly the town, which lies low, was one continued puddle.

Putney.

According to the vulgar tradition, the churches of Putney and Fulham were built by two sisters, who had but one hammer between them, which they interchanged by throwing it across the river, on a word agreed between them: those on the Surrey side made use of the words, Put it nigh; those on the opposite shore, Heave it full home; whence the churches, and from them the villages, were called Putnigh and Fullhome, since corrupted to Putney and Fulham.

S U S S E X.

S U S S E X.

He is none of the Hastings.

SAID of a dull, sluggish messenger: an allusion to the pea called Hastings, because the earliest of its kind. It is only placed here from the similitude of name to one of the Cinque Ports in this county.

A Chichester lobster, a Selfey cockle, an Arundel mullet, a Pulborough eel, an Amberley trout, a Rye herring, a Bourne wheat-ear.

These are all the best of their kind, at least of any that are taken in this county.

W A R W I C K S H I R E.

He is the black bear of Arden.

GUY BEAUCHAMP, Earl of Warwick, was so called, both from his crest, which was a black bear, and from having himself a black and grim countenance, as well as on account of his being a man of undaunted courage. Arden was a forest anciently occupying all the woodland part of this county. This saying was used to express that the person spoken of, and so denominated, was really an object of terror.

As

WARWICKSHIRE.

As bold as Beauchamp.

Fuller thinks that Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who lived in the reign of King Edward III. is the person here meant, on account of his action at Hogges in Normandy, in the year 1346, when he was the first who landed, supported only by an esquire and six archers: with these, mounted only on a palfrey, he encountered an hundred Normans, of whom he slew sixty, routed the rest, and gave means to the whole fleet to land the army in safety.

The bear wants a tail, and cannot be a lion.

Fuller thus explains this proverb. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, derived his pedigree from the ancient Earls of Warwick; on which title he gave their crest, the bear and ragged staff: and when he was Governor of the Low Countries, with the high title of his Excellency, refusing his own coat of the green lion, with two tails, he signed all instruments with the crest of the bear and ragged staff. He was then suspected, by many of his jealous adversaries, to hatch an ambitious design to make himself absolute commander (as the lion is king of beasts) over the Low Countries; whereupon some foes to his faction, and friends to Dutch freedom, wrote under his crest, set up in public places,

Urfa caret cauda, non queat esse leo:

The bear he never can prevail
To lion it, for lack of tail.

Nor

WARWICKSHIRE.

Nor is urfa, in the feminine, merely placed to make the verse, but because naturalists observe, in bears, that the female is always strongest.

This proverb is applied to such, who, not content with their condition, aspire to what is above their worth to deserve, or power to achieve.

He is true Coventry blue.

Coventry was formerly famous for dying a blue, that would neither change its colour, nor could it be discharged by washing; therefore the epithets of Coventry blue and true blue were figuratively used to signify persons who would not change their party or principles on any consideration.

WESTMORELAND.

*Let Uter Pendragon do what he can,
The river Eden will run as it ran.*

TRADITION reports, that Uter Pendragon had a design to fortify the castle of Pendragon, in this county: in order thereto, with much art and industry, he in vain attempted to make the river Eden surround it.

WILT.

WILTSHIRE.

WILTSHIRE.

It is done, secundum usum Sarum.

THIS proverb, says Fuller, coming out of the church, has since enlarged itself into civil use. It begun on this occasion: many offices, or forms of service, were used in several churches in England; as the office of York, Hereford, Bangor, &c. which caused a deal of confusion in God's worship; until Osmond, Bishop of Sarum, about the year of our Lord 1090, made that ordinal, or office, which was generally received all over England; so that churches, henceforward, easily understood one another, all speaking the same words in their liturgy.

It is now applied to those persons who do, and actions which are formally and solemnly done, in so regular a way, by authentic precedents, and patterns of unquestionable authority, that no just exceptions can be taken thereat.

Wiltshire moon-rakers.

Some Wiltshire rusticks, as the story goes, seeing the figure of the moon in a pond, attempted to rake it out.

Salisbury plain

Is seldom without a thief or twain.

It might be the case formerly; at present very few robberies happen there.

W O R.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

It shall be done when the King cometh to Wogan.

THAT is, never. Wogan is a small village, said to be in this county, quite out of any thoroughfare, and therefore very unlikely to be ever visited by the King.

*You may as soon sip up the Severn, and
swallow Mavern.*

That is, sip up a great river, and swallow a range of hills; a saying used to persons proposing an impossibility.

Go dig at Mavern-hill.

Spoken of one whose wife wears the breeches; but why is not apparent.

YORKSHIRE.

*A Yorkshireman's coat of arms:—a fly, a flea,
a magpie, and a flitch of bacon.*

AFLY will tinkle with any body, so will a Yorkshireman; a flea will bite every body, so will a Yorkshireman; a magpie will chatter with any body, so will a Yorkshireman;

K S H I R E.

con is never good for any thing
p, no more is a Yorkshireman.

nd Halifax,——deliver us.

re vagrant's litany. At Hull all
; in the streets, were whipped and
Halifax persons taken in the act
nstantly, and without any process,
ne called a maiden. Perhaps the
s has been no small means towards
aying.

*try was hanged for leaving
him.*

to be hanged, refused
in the gallows, at a house
ation were always accustomed
stay for some time, going to
place sooner than usual, and a
n came to

the blow first. This
to an event which
5), when Thomas Staf-
n was in a defenceless state)
the least notice of his approach,
by the diligence of the Earl of
taken, brought to London, and

Y O R K S H I R E.

As true steel as Rippon rowdels.

Rippon is famous for its spurs, both those used for horsemanship, and those with which game-cocks are armed. The temper of the first is so good, that it is said they will strike through a shilling without breaking. This proverb is used to signify persons of inflexible honour and integrity.

A Yorkshire wee-bit.

It should be a wee-bit; wee, in the Yorkshire and Northern dialects, signifies little. This means an overplus not accounted in a reckoning, but which sometimes proves as much as all the rest. Ask a countryman in Yorkshire the distance to a particular place, his answer will generally be, So many miles; and a wee-bit; which wee or little bit is oftentimes longer than the miles reckoned.

Merry Wakefield.

What peculiar cause of mirth this town hath above others Fuller acknowledges he cannot tell, unless that it may be entitled to that epithet from its cheapness, and the plenty of good cheer. Might it not be mirrie, that is, faithful Wakefield, and allude to some event in the disputes between the houses of York and Lancaster. Mirrie-men, a term that frequently occurs in old ballads, signifying true or faithful men.

Pendle,

Y O R K S H I R E.

*Pendle, Ingleborough, and Penigent,
Are the three highest hills between Scotland and
Trent.*

Or, which is more common in the mouths of the vulgar,

*Pendle, Penigent, and Ingleborough,
Are the three highest hills all England thorough.*

These three hills are in sight of each other: Pendle on the edge of Lancashire; Penigent and Ingleborough, near Settle, in Yorkshire, and not far from Westmoreland. These three are indeed the highest hills in England, not comprehending Wales; but, in Wales, I think, Snowden, Caderidris, and Plinlimmon, are higher.

As sure as a house in Pomfret.

I cannot learn the reason of this saying.

*If Bayton-bargh, and Hambleton-bough, and
Burton-bream,
Were all in thy belly, it would never be team.*

It is spoken of a covetous and insatiable person, without nothing will content. Bayton, Hambleton, and Barton, are places between Cawood and Pontefract, in this county. Brayton-bargh is a small hill, in a plain country, covered with wood; Bargh, in the Northern dialect, is properly a horse-way up a steep hill, though here it is taken for the hill itself. Team signifies full, or satisfied.

YORKSHIRE.

*When Rosberry-Toppinge wears a cap,
Let Cleveland then beware of a clap.*

Rosberry-Toppinge is a high hill, visible a long way off, all about the neighbourhood of Gisborough, which rarely has a cloudy mist hanging about it but rain ensues.

*When Dighton is pulled down,
Hull shall become a greater town.*

This is rather a prophecy than a proverb. Dighton is a small town not a mile distance from Hull, and was, in the time of the civil wars, for the most part pulled down. Let Hull make the best they can of it.

*Cleveland in the clay,
Bring in two soles, and carry one away.*

Cleveland is that part of Yorkshire which borders upon the bishoprick of Durham, where the ways, in the winter-time, are very deep and miry, but nothing to what those of Kent and Suffex were formerly; for if one had brought forty soles thither, he would not have carried half a one away.

*When Sheffield-park is ploughed and sown,
Then little England hold thine own.*

Ray says, it hath been ploughed and sown these six or seven years.

You

Y O R K S H I R E.

You have eaten some Hull cheese.

(i. e.) Are drunk. Hull is famous for strong ales.

When all the world shall be aloft,

Then Hallam-shire shall be God's croft,

Winkabank and Temple-brough

Will buy all England through and through.

Winkabank is a wood, upon a hill, near Sheffield; where there are some remains of an old camp. Temple-brough stands between the Rother and the Don, about a quarter of a mile from the place where these two rivers meet. It is a square plat of ground, encompassed by two trenches. Selden often enquired for the ruins of a temple of the god Thor, which, he said, was near Rotheram. This, probably, might be it, if we allow the name for an argument. Besides, there is a pool not far from it, called Jordan-dam, which name seems to be compounded of Jar, one of the names of the god Thor, and Don, the name of the river.—Ray.

*Shake a bridle over a Yorkshireman's grave, and
he will arise and steal a horse.*

An allusion to the fondness for horses shewn by almost every native of this county.

Measter's Yorkshire too.

A Yorkshire hostler, who had lived a considerable time at an inn in London, being asked by a guest how it hap-

Y O R K S H I R E.

pened, that he, who was so clever a fellow, and a Yorkshireman into the bargain, remained so long without becoming master of that house, laconically replied, Measter's Yorkshire too. A saying used by persons on discovering the design of any one to impose on them, implying they are a match for them.

A Yorkshire tike.

A tike, here, means a clown. Tike, generally, means a great dog.



W A L E S;

W A L E S.

THE proverbs relative to this country are two-fold; such as the English pass on the Welsh, and such as the Welsh pass on the English. The former are here only treated of, the latter being chiefly in Welsh.

Her Welsh blood is up

The Welsh are extremely prone to anger, and soon appeased; being, as Fuller observes, like the face of their country, full of ups and downs, elevations and depressions.

As long as a Welsh pedigree.

The Welsh are extremely particular in keeping up the history of their genealogy; every Welshman being, more or less, an herald. It is a sorry Welsh pedigree that does not, at least, reach to Noah.

A Welsh

ANGLESEY.

A Welsh bait.

A short stop, but no food. Such baits are frequently given by the natives of this principality to their keffels, or horses, particularly after climbing a hill.

A Welsh cousin.

A relation far removed; the Welsh making themselves cousins to most of the people of rank born in the county.

ANGLESEY.

Anglesey is the mother of Wales.

SO said from its producing cattle and corn sufficient to feed all Wales.

Croggen, croggen.

King Henry II. in one of his expeditions against the Welsh, attempted a passage over Offa's-dike, at Croggen-castle, in Denbighshire; in which his soldiers were defeated, and many slain, with some circumstances of cruelty on the part of the Welsh; whence they were reproachfully termed Croggens; which word was also repeated in skirmishes, where the English had the advantage, in order to excite them to revenge, by the memory of that transaction.

C A R

CARDIGANSHIRE.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Talaeth, talaeth.

IN effect, the same in English with Fine, fine! when mothers and nurses are disposed to please their little ones in dressing them. Take the original thereof:—When Roderick the Great divided Wales betwixt his three sons, into three regions (North Wales, South Wales, and Powis), he ordered that each of them should wear upon his bonnet, or helmet, a coronet of gold, being a broad lace or head-band, indented upwards, set and wrought with precious stones, called in British, talaeth; and they, from thence, the three crowned princes: but now, either the number of princes is well multiplied in Wales, or, which is truer, the honour of talaeth is much diminished; that being so called wherewith a child's head is bound uppermost on some other linen clothes. Thus we, English, have that which they call the crown, of a cap.—Fuller.

Arthur was not but whilst he was.

Spoken of a great family reduced to indigence.

*King Arthur did not violate the refuge of a
woman.*

That is, left her the freedom of her tongue; i. e. would not beat her for speaking.

The

CARDIGANSHIRE.

The Welshman keeps nothing till he has lost it.

The historical truth of this is plainly shewn in the British Chronicles; where it is seen, that when the Welsh recovered their lost castles, they kept them more tenaciously than before.

He that will be a boad, let him be a bridge.

Benegridan, a Briton, is said to have carried an army over to Ireland, where his men coming to a river, which had neither bridge nor ferry, he carried them all over on his back. This proverb means, that no one should take on himself to command, who cannot protect and assist his followers.

It was an ancient custom among the Welsh, that the victor, in a kind of play, put the vanquished man into a sack; whence we had the English by-word, to express such between whom there is apparent odds of strength, "he is able to put him up in a bag."

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Snowden will yield sufficient pasture for all the cattle in Wales put together.

HYPERBOLICALLY speaking; though Snowden is, in reality, extremely fruitful.

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

To escape Clude, and be drowned in Conway.

Similar to that, in avoiding Scylla to run on Charybdis. The rivers of Clude and Conway are twenty miles asunder.

FLINTSHIRE.

There is more than one yew-bow in Chester.

MODERN use-applieth this proverb to such who seize on other folks goods, not with intent to steal, but mistaken with the similitude thereof to their own: but give me leave to conjecture the original hereof, seeing Cheshire-men have been so famous for archery.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

In Dogelthy, a market-town in this shire, there are the following particulars:

1. *The walls are three miles high.*
2. *Men come into it over the water.*
3. *They go out of it under the water.*
4. *The steeple doth grow therein.*
5. *There are more ale-houses than houses.*

Which

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Which are thus explained :

1. **I**TS walls are the mountains which surround it.
2. The entry is over a handsome bridge.
3. In leaving the town one must pass under a stream of water, falling from a rock, and conveyed in a trough, to drive an overshot mill.
4. The bells (if plural) hang in a yew-tree.
5. The houses are divided into different tenements, and liquor sold in chimneyless barns.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

The three sisters.

THE three rivers of Wye, Severn, and Rhiddall, were to run a race, to decide which should be first married to the ocean. Severn and Wye, having a great journey to go, chose their way through soft meadows, and kept on at a traveller's pace; whilst Rhiddall, presuming on her short journey, staid before she went out, and, to recover her lost time, runs furiously in a distracted manner.

Powis is the paradise of Wales.

Fix thy pale in Severn, Severn will be as before.

T H E E N D.



POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

IT will scarcely be conceived how great a number of superstitious notions and practices are still remaining and prevalent in different parts of these kingdoms, many of which are still used and alluded to even in and about the metropolis; and every person, however carefully educated, will, upon examination, find that he has somehow or other imbibed and stored up in his memory a much greater number of these rules and maxims than he could at first have imagined.

To account for this, we need only turn our recollection towards what passed in our childhood, and reflect on the avidity and pleasure with which we listened to stories of ghosts, witches, and fairies, told us by our maids and nurses: and even among those whose parents had the

2 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

good sense to prohibit such relations, there is scarce one in a thousand but may remember to have heard, from some antiquated maiden aunt or cousin, the various omens that have announced the approaching deaths of different branches of the family; a copious catalogue of things lucky and unlucky; a variety of charms to cure warts, the cramp, and tooth-ach; preventatives against the nightmare; with observations relative to sympathy, denoted by shiverings, burning of the cheeks, and itchings of the eyes and elbows. The effects of ideas of this kind are not easily got the better of; and the ideas themselves rarely, if ever, forgotten.

In former times these notions were so prevalent, that it was deemed little less than atheism to doubt them; and in many instances the terrors caused by them embittered the lives of a great number of persons of all ages, by degrees almost shutting them out of their own houses, and deterring them from going from one village to another after sun-set. The room in which the head of a family had died, was for a long time untenanted; particularly if they died without a will, or were supposed to have entertained any particular religious opinions. But if any disconsolate old maiden, or love-crossed bachelor, happened to dispatch themselves in their garters, the room where the deed was perpetrated became for ever after uninhabitable, and not unfrequently was nailed up. If a drunken farmer, returning from market, fell from Old Dobbin, and broke his neck—or a carter, under the same predicament, tumbled from his cart or waggon, and was killed by it—that spot was ever after haunted, and impassable. In short, there was scarcely a bye-lane or cross-way but had its ghost, who appeared in the shape of a headless cow or horse;

or,

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS. 3

or, clothed all in white, glared with its saucer eyes over a gate or stile. Ghosts of superior rank, when they appeared abroad, rode in coaches drawn by six headless horses, and driven by headless coachmen and postilions. Almost every ancient manor-house was haunted by some one at least of its former masters or mistresses; where, besides diverse other noises, that of telling money was distinctly heard: and as for the churchyards, the number of ghosts that walked there, according to the village computation, almost equalled the living parishioners: to pass them at night, was an atchievement not to be attempted by any one in the parish, the sextons excepted, who perhaps being particularly privileged, to make use of the common expression, never saw any thing worse than themselves.

TERRIBLE and inconvenient as these matters might be, they were harmless, compared with the horrid consequences attending the belief of witchcraft, which, to the eternal disgrace of this country, even made its way into our courts of judicature, and pervaded and poisoned the minds of the judges. At present, no one can, without a mixture of shame, remorse, and indignation, read of hundreds of poor innocent persons who fell victims to this ridiculous opinion, and who were regularly murdered under the sanction of, and with all the forms of, the law. Sometimes, by the combination of wicked and artful persons, these notions were made stalking-horses to interest and revenge.

THE combinations here alluded to, were practised by some popish priests during the reign of King James I, who was himself a believer in witchcraft. These priests, to advance the interest of their religion, or rather to augment, pretended to have the power of driving from demoniacs and persons bewitched;

6 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

whilst living, cannot rest till that is redressed. Sometimes the occasion of spirits revisiting this world, is to inform their heir in what secret place, or private drawer in an old trunk, they had hidden the title-deeds of the estate; or where, in troublesome times, they buried their money and plate. Some Ghosts of murdered persons, whose bodies have been secretly buried, cannot be at ease till their bones have been taken up, and deposited in consecrated ground, with all the rites of Christian burial. This idea is the remains of a very old piece of Heathen Superstition: The Ancients believed that Charon was not permitted to ferry over the Ghosts of unburied persons, but that they wandered up and down the banks of the river Styx for an hundred years, after which they were admitted to a passage. This is mentioned by Virgil:

*Hæc omnis quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est :
Portitor ille, Charon ; hi quos vehit unda, sepulti.
Nec ripas datur horrendas, nec rauca fluentas,
Transportare prius quam sedibus ossa quierunt.
Centum errant annos, volitantque hæc littora circum ;
Tum, demum admissi, stagna exoptata revivunt.*

SOMETIMES Ghosts appear in consequence of an agreement made, whilst living, with some particular friend, that he who first died should appear to the survivor.

GLANVIL tells us of the Ghost of a person who had lived but a disorderly kind of life, for which it was condemned to wander up and down the earth, in the company of evil spirits, till the day of judgment.

IN most of the relations of Ghosts, they are supposed to be mere ærial beings, without substance, and that they can pass through walls and other solid bodies at pleasure. A particular instance of this is given, in Relation the 27th,

in

in Glanvil's Collection, where one David Hunter, neatherd to the Bishop of Down and Connor, was for a long time haunted by the apparition of an old woman, whom he was by a secret impulse obliged to follow whenever she appeared, which he says he did for a considerable time, even if in bed with his wife: and because his wife could not hold him in his bed, she would go too, and walk after him till day, though she saw nothing; but his little dog was so well acquainted with the apparition, that he would follow it as well as his master. If a tree stood in her walk, he observed her always to go through it.—Notwithstanding this seeming immateriality, this very Ghost was not without some substance; for, having performed her errand, she desired Hunter to lift her from the ground; in the doing of which, he says, she felt just like a bag of feathers.—We sometimes also read of Ghosts striking violent blows; and that, if not made way for, they overturn all impediments, like a furious whirlwind. Glanvil mentions an instance of this, in Relation 17th, of a Dutch lieutenant, who had the faculty of seeing Ghosts; and who, being prevented making way for one which he mentioned to some friends as coming towards them, was, with his companions, violently thrown down, and sorely bruised. We further learn, by Relation 16th, that the hand of a Ghost is 'as cold as a clod.'

THE usual time at which Ghosts make their appearance is midnight, and seldom before it is dark; though some audacious spirits have been said to appear even by daylight: but of this there are few instances, and those mostly Ghosts who have been laid, perhaps in the Red Sea (of which more hereafter), and whose times of confinement were expired: these, like felons confined to the lighters,

8 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

are said to return more troublesome and daring than before. No Ghosts can appear on Christmas eve ; this Shakespeare has put into the mouth of one of his characters in Hamlet.

GHOSTS commonly appear in the same dress they usually wore whilst living, though they are sometimes clothed all in white ; but that is chiefly the churchyard Ghosts, who have no particular business, but seem to appear *pro bono publico*, or to scare drunken rustics from tumbling over their graves.

I CANNOT learn that Ghosts carry tapers in their hands, as they are sometimes depicted, though the room in which they appear, if without fire or candle, is frequently said to be as light as day. Dragging chains is not the fashion of English Ghosts ; chains and black vestments being chiefly the accoutrements of foreign spectres, seen in arbitrary governments : dead or alive, English spirits are free. One instance, however, of an English Ghost dressed in black, is found in the celebrated ballad of William and Margaret, in the following lines :

And clay-cold was her lily hand,
That held her *fable* browd.

This, however, may be considered as a poetical licence, used in all likelihood for the sake of the opposition of *lily* to *fable*.

IF, during the time of an apparition, there is a lighted candle in the room, it will burn extremely blue : this is so universally acknowledged, that many eminent philosophers have busied themselves in accounting for it, without once doubting the truth of the fact. Dogs too have the faculty of seeing spirits, as is instanced in David Hunter's relation, above quoted ; but in that case they usually shew signs of
terror,

terror, by whining and creeping to their master for protection: and it is generally supposed that they often see things of this nature when their owner cannot; there being some persons, particularly those born on a Christmas eve, who cannot see spirits.

THE coming of a spirit is announced, some time before its appearance, by a variety of loud and dreadful noises; sometimes rattling in the old hall like a coach and six, and rumbling up and down the stair-case like the trundling of bowls or cannon balls. At length the door flies open, and the spectre stalks slowly up to the bed's foot, and opening the curtains, looks stedfastly at the person in bed by whom it is seen; a ghost being very rarely visible to more than one person, although there are several in company. It is here necessary to observe, that it has been universally found by experience, as well as affirmed by diverse apparitions themselves, that a Ghost has not the power to speak till it has been first spoken to; so that, notwithstanding the urgency of the business on which it may come, every thing must stand still till the person visited can find sufficient courage to speak to it: an event that sometimes does not take place for many years. It has not been found that female Ghosts are more loquacious than those of the male sex, both being equally restrained by this law.

THE mode of addressing a Ghost, is by commanding it, in the name of the Three Persons of the Trinity, to tell you who it is, and what is its business: this it may be necessary to repeat three times; after which it will, in a low and hollow voice, declare its satisfaction at being spoken to, and desire the party addressing it not to be afraid, for it will do him no harm. This being premised,

10 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

it commonly enters into its narrative ; which being completed, and its request or commands given, with injunctions that they be immediately executed, it vanishes away, frequently in a flash of light ; in which case, some Ghosts have been so considerate as to desire the party to whom they appeared to shut their eyes : sometimes its departure is attended with delightful music. During the narration of its business, a Ghost must by no means be interrupted by questions of any kind ; so doing is extremely dangerous : if any doubts arise, they must be stated after the spirit has done its tale. Questions respecting its state, or the state of any of their former acquaintance, are offensive, and not often answered ; spirits, perhaps, being restrained from divulging the secrets of their prison-house. Occasionally spirits will even condescend to talk on common occurrences, as is instanced by Glanvil in the apparition of Major George Sydenham to Captain William Dyke, Relation 10th, wherein the Major reproved the Captain for suffering a sword which he had given him to grow rusty ; saying, ‘ Captain, Captain, this sword did not use to be kept after this manner when it was mine.’ This attention to the state of arms was a remnant of the Major’s professional duty when living.

It is somewhat remarkable that Ghosts do not go about their business like persons of this world. In cases of murder, a Ghost, instead of going to the next justice of the peace, and laying its information, or to the nearest relation of the person murdered, appears to some poor labourer who knows none of the parties, draws the curtains of some decrepit nurse or alms-woman, or hovers about the place where his body is deposited. The same circuitous mode is pursued with respect to redressing injured

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS. 11

jured orphans or widows ; when it seems as if the shortest and most certain way would be, to go to the person guilty of the injustice, and haunt him continually till he be terrified into a restitution. Nor are the pointing out lost writings generally managed in a more summary way ; the Ghost commonly applying to a third person, ignorant of the whole affair, and a stranger to all concerned.—But it is presumptuous to scrutinize too far into these matters : Ghosts have undoubtedly forms and customs peculiar to themselves.

If, after the first appearance, the persons employed neglect, or are prevented from, performing the message or business committed to their management, the Ghost appears continually to them, at first with a discontented, next an angry, and at length with a furious countenance, threatening to tear them in pieces if the matter is not forthwith executed ; sometimes terrifying them, as in Glanvil's Relation 26th, by appearing in many formidable shapes, and sometimes even giving them a violent blow. Of blows given by Ghosts there are many instances, and some wherein they have been followed with an incurable lameness.

It should have been observed that Ghosts, in delivering their commissions, in order to ensure belief, communicate to the persons employed some secret, known only to the parties concerned and themselves, the relation of which always produces the effect intended.—The business being completed, Ghosts appear with a cheerful countenance, saying they shall now be at rest, and will never more disturb any one ; and, thanking their agents, by way of reward communicate to them something relative to themselves, which they will never reveal.

SOME-

12 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

SOMETIMES Ghosts appear, and disturb a house, without deigning to give any reason for so doing: with these, the shortest and only way is to exorcise, and eject them; or, as the vulgar term is, lay them. For this purpose there must be two or three clergymen, and the ceremony must be performed in Latin; a language that strikes the most audacious Ghost with terror. A Ghost may be laid for any term less than an hundred years, and in any place or body, full or empty; as, a solid oak—the pommel of a sword—a barrel of beer, if a yeoman or simple gentleman—or, if an esquire or a justice, in a pipe of wine. But of all places, the most common, and what a Ghost least likes, is the Red Sea; it being related, in many instances, that Ghosts have most earnestly besought the exorcists not to confine them in that place. It is nevertheless considered as an indisputable fact, that there are an infinite number laid there, perhaps from its being a safer prison than any other nearer at hand; though neither history nor tradition gives us any instance of Ghosts escaping or returning from this kind of transportation before their time.

HAVING thus given the most striking outlines of the popular Superstitions respecting Ghosts, I shall next treat of another species of human apparition, which, though it something resemble it, does not come under the description of a Ghost. These are the exact figures and resemblances of persons then living, often seen not only by their friends at a distance, but many times by themselves; of which there are several instances in Aubery's Miscellanies: one, of Sir Richard Napier, a physician of London, who being on the road from Bedfordshire to visit a friend in Berkshire, saw at an inn his own apparition lying on the bed

bed as a dead corpse; he nevertheless went forward, and died in a short time: another, of Lady Diana Rich, daughter of the Earl of Holland, who met her own apparition walking in a garden at Kensington, and died a month after of the small-pox. These apparitions are called Fetches, or Wraiths, and in Cumberland, Swarths; they most commonly appear to distant friends and relations, at the very instant preceding the death of the person whose figure they put on. Sometimes, as in the instances above mentioned, there is a greater interval between the appearance and death.

W I T C H E S.

A WITCH is almost universally a poor, decrepit, superannuated woman, who, being in great distress, is tempted by a man clothed in a black coat or gown; sometimes, as in Scotland, wearing also a bluish band and hand-cuffs, that is, a kind of turn-up linen sleeve: this man promises her, if she will sign a contract to become his, both soul and body, she shall want for nothing, and that he will revenge her upon all her enemies. The agreement being concluded, he gives her some trifling sum of money, from half-a-crown down to four-pence, to bind the bargain; then cutting or pricking her finger, causes her to sign her name, or make a cross as her mark, with her blood, on a piece of parchment: what is the form of these contracts, is no where mentioned. In addition to

B

this

14 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

this signature, in Scotland, the Devil made the Witches put one hand to the sole of their foot, and the other to the crown of their head, thereby signifying they were entirely his. In making these bargains there is sometimes a great deal of haggling, as is instanced in the account of the negociation between Oliver Cromwell and the Devil, before the battle of Worcester, published in Echard's History of England. Before the Devil quits his new recruit, he delivers to her an imp or familiär, and sometimes two or three; they are of different kinds and forms, some resembling a cat or kitten, others a mole, a miller fly, or some other insect or animal: these are to come at her call, to do such mischief as she shall direct them; at stated times of the day they suck her blood, through teats on different parts of her body: these on inspection appear red and raw. Feeding, suckling, or rewarding these imps, was by law declared felony.

THERE are, it is held, three sorts of Witches. The first can hurt, but not help: these, from their diabolical qualities, are called Black Witches. The second sort can help, but not hurt: these are unhappy persons, who, for the power of curing diseases, finding stolen goods, and doing other acts of utility, for which they take money, become bond slaves to the Devil; they are at continual enmity with the Black Witches, insomuch that one or the other often fall a sacrifice to their wicked arts: these are commonly styled White Witches. The third sort are those who can both help and hurt; and, as they seem a sort of mixture between White and Black, and wanting a name, may, without any great impropriety, be named Grey Witches.

BUT

BUT to return to the common Witch, which seems of the black sort, we do not find that, in consequence of her wicked compact, she enjoys much of the good things of this world, but still continues in abject penury. Sometimes indeed she, in company with others of her sisterhood, are carried through the air on brooms, spits, &c. to distant meetings, or sabbaths, of Witches; but for this they must anoint themselves with a certain magical ointment, given them by the Devil.

AT these meetings they have feasting, music, and dancing, the Devil himself sometimes condescending to play on the pipe, or cittern; and some of them have carnal copulation with him, the produce of which is toads and serpents: sometimes the Devil, to oblige a male Witch or Wizard, of which there are some few, puts on the shape of a woman. Mr. Sinclair tells us, in his book intitled *The Invisible World*, that one William Barton, who, with his wife, was burnt in Scotland for Witchcraft, confessed that he lay with the Devil in the shape of a gentlewoman, and had fifteen pounds of him in good money; but this he again denied before his execution. His wife confessed that the Devil went before them to a dancing, in the shape of a dog, playing upon a pair of pipes; and, coming down the hill back again, he carried the candle in his bottom, under his tail, which played *ey wig wag, wig wag*: that, she said, was almost all the pleasure she ever had. Generally, before the assembly breaks up, they all have the honour of saluting Satan's posteriors, who, for that ceremony, usually appears under the figure of a he-goat, though in Scotland it was performed when he appeared under the human form. In their way to and from these meetings, they sometimes sing

16 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

or repeat certain barbarous words: in going, they use these words—*tout, tout a tout, tout thought, throughout and about*; in returning, *rentum tormentum*. In Scotland it was confessed and deposed, that, at some of these meetings, the Devil got up into the pulpit, and preached a sermon in a voice *hough* and *gustie*; and afterwards caused the Witches to open several graves, out of which they took part of the body, the joints of the fingers and toes, with some of the winding-sheet: this was to prepare a powder for magical uses.

It now and then happens that Satan, being out of humour, or for diversion, beats the Witches black and blue with the spits and brooms, the vehicles of their transportation, and plays them divers other unlucky tricks. Any one repeating the name of God, instantly puts the whole assembly to flight.

HERE likewise the Devil distributes apples, dishes, spoons, or other trifles, to those Witches who desire to torment any particular person; these they present to them, and thereby obtain a power over them.

WHEN a Witch wishes to destroy any one to whom she bears an ill will, she and her sister Witches make an image of wax, which, with many ceremonies, is baptized by the Devil, and named after the person meant to be injured; they then stick thorns into it, and set it before a fire: and, as the wax melts by the heat, so the body of the person represented decays by sickness, with great torture, having the sensation of thorns stuck into his or her flesh.

ON some occasions, Witches content themselves with a less cruel revenge, and only oblige the objects of their anger to swallow pins, crooked nails, dirt, cinders, and
trash

rash of all sorts, which they invisibly convey to them, or send them by their imps. Frequently they shew their spite by drying up cows, and killing oxen; which last they have particular power to do, because, as the Apostle says, Doth God take care of oxen? *1 Cor.* ix. 9. For any slight offence, they prevent butter from coming in the churn, or beer from working.

WITCHES, in vexing persons, sometimes send a number of evil spirits into them; these, as they (that is, the spirits) have informed several exorcists, are also of different ranks and degrees. In one Sarah Williams were these: Killico, Hob, and a third anonymous; Coronell Portorichio, Frateretto, Fliberdiggibbet, Horberdidance, Toco-batto, and Lustie Jolly Jenkin, Puffe and Purre, Lustie Dickie Cornerd Cappe, Nurre, Molken, Wilken, Helmodion, and Kellicocum. Besides these, there were in others Captain Pippen, Captain Philpot, Captain Maho, and Captain Soforce: these were all leaders. There were also sometimes, with these Captains, divers private spirits; as in a Mr. Trayford there were, Hilco, Smalkin, Hillio, Hiachto, and Lustie Huff Cap. All these may be found in a book intituled *Egregious Popish Impostures, &c.* practised by Edmunds, alias Weston, a Jesuit, &c. published in 1603, p. 49, 50.

One Mother Samuel, the Witch of Warbois, had nine spirits that belonged to her and her family; two of their names are forgotten, but those of the other seven were *Pluck*, *Hardname*, *Catch*—three of the name of *Smack*, who were cousins—and one called *Blew*. These spirits used to converse freely with the children of Mr. Throgmorton, whose house they troubled. The following was a dialogue which passed between the eldest daughter, a girl

18 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

of about seventeen, and one of the Smacks, whom she supposed in love with her.—‘From whence come you, Mr. Smack, and what news do you bring?’ The spirit answered that “he came from fighting.”—‘From fighting!’ said she; ‘with whom, I pray you?’ The spirit answered, “With Pluck.”—‘Where did you fight, I pray?’ said she. The spirit answered, “In his old dame’s back-house,”—which is an old house standing in Mother Samuel’s yard; and they fought with great cowl staves this last night.—‘And who got the mastery, I pray you?’ said she. He answered, “that he broke Pluck’s head.”—Said she, ‘I would that he had broke your neck also.’ Saith the spirit, “Is that all the thanks I shall have for my labour?”—‘Why,’ saith she, ‘do you look for thanks at my hand? I would you were all hanged up, one against another, and Dame and all, for you are all naught: but it is no matter,’ said she; ‘I do not well to curse you; for God, I trust, will defend me from you all.’—So he departed, and bade farewell.—Soon after, she sees Pluck coming with his head hanging down; and he told her again of the battle, and how his head was broke. When he was gone, Catch, she said, came limping with a broken leg; and, after him, Blew brought his arm in a string: but they threatened that, when they should be well, they would join together, and be revenged of *Smack*. Next time that Smack came, she told him of their design; but he set them at light: he bragged that he could beat two of them himself, and his cousin Smack would be on his side.

I WILL not tire the Reader with any more of this miserable nonsense: but what can we think of a court of judicature, that would permit such stuff to be repeated
before

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS. 19

before them as evidence? Nevertheless this, and such like, was deemed sufficient to condemn a man, his wife, and daughter, who were all executed. The old woman, it is said, confessed her guilt; but it is likewise believed she was, at that time, from the vexation and experiments she had undergone by way of trial, rendered insane.

FREQUENTLY Witches, in vexing the parties troubled, were visible to them only; and, when they have struck at them with a knife, or other weapon, the Witches have been found to have received a hurt in the part where their apparitions were struck.

SCRATCHING or pricking a Witch, so as to draw blood of her, prevents her having any power over the person that does it, provided it is done before any spell has taken place: and it may be done by proxy, for one's child; provided, at the time, it is said to be done on the child's account, or for its sake.

WITCHES, perhaps for the sake of air and exercise, or to vex squire, justice, and parson, of the village wherein they reside, often transform themselves into hares, and lead the hounds and huntsman a long and fruitless chase: though this is sometimes attended with danger to themselves, as appears from the account of the trial of Julian Cox, published by Glanvil; wherein it was deposed, by the huntsman, that, having chased a hare till it was fairly run down, he stepped before the hounds to take it up; when, to his great amazement, instead of a hare, he found old Julian! breathless, and grovelling on the earth, with her *globes* upwards; for so he termed her backside.

THERE are various experiments and trials for discovering a Witch. One, by weighing her against the church Bible, which, if she is guilty, will preponderate: another,
by

20 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

by making her attempt to say the Lord's Prayer; this no Witch is able to repeat entirely, but will omit some part or sentence thereof. It is remarkable, that all Witches do not hesitate at the same place; some leaving out one part, and some another.

TEARS, through which the imps suck, are indubitable marks of a Witch; these, as has before been observed, are always raw, and also insensible; and, if squeezed, sometimes yield a drop of blood.

A WITCH cannot weep more than three tears, and that only out of the left eye: this want of tears was, by the witch-finders, and even by some judges, considered as a very substantial proof of guilt.

SWIMMING a Witch is another kind of popular ordeal generally practised: for this, she must be stripped naked, and cross bound, the right thumb to the left toe, and the left thumb to the right toe: thus prepared, she is thrown into a pond or river, in which, if guilty, she cannot sink; for having, by her compact with the Devil, renounced the benefit of the water of baptism, that element, in its turn, renounces her, and refuses to receive her into its bosom:

SIR Robert Filmer mentions two other tests, by fire: the first, by burning the thatch of the house of the suspected Witch; the other, burning any animal supposed to be bewitched by her, as a hog or ox: these, it was held, would force a Witch to confess.

THE trial by the stool, was another method used for the discovery of Witches; it was thus managed: Having taken the suspected Witch, she is placed in the middle of a room, upon a stool or table, cross-legged, or in some other uneasy posture; to which if she submits not, she is then bound with cords: there is she watched, and kept without

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS. 21

without meat or sleep, for the space of four-and-twenty hours (for, they say, within that time they shall see her imp come and suck). A little hole is likewise made in the door, for imps to come in at; and, lest it should come in some less discernible shape, they that watch are taught to be ever and anon sweeping the room, and, if they see any spiders or flies, to kill them; and, if they cannot kill them, then they may be sure they are imps.

IF Witches, under examination or torture, will not confess, all their apparel must be changed, and every hair of their body shaven off with a sharp razor, lest they secrete magical charms to prevent their confessing. Witches are most apt to confess on Fridays.

IN England, Witchcraft has been chiefly confined to women; the reason assigned is, that the Devil having experienced, in the temptation of Eve, the facility with which that sex are led astray—and also found that, when they once deviate from the paths of virtue, they become more wicked than men—he therefore makes his attacks on them, in preference to the other sex.

NOT only women, but even little children, have been convicted of Witchcraft in Sweden, as may be seen in the account printed in Glanvil.

SOME hair, the parings of the nails, and urine, of any person bewitched—or, as the term is, labouring under an evil tongue—being put into a stone bottle, with crooked nails, corked close, and tied down with wire, and hung up the chimney, will cause the Witch to suffer the most acute torments imaginable, till the bottle is uncorked, and the mixture dispersed; insomuch that they will even risk a detection, by coming to the house, and attempting to pull down the bottle.

22 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

ON meeting a supposed Witch, it is adviseable to take the wall of her in a town or street, and the right hand of her in a lane or field; and, whilst passing her, to clench both hands, doubling the thumbs beneath the fingers: this will prevent her having a power to injure the person so doing at that time. It is well to salute a Witch with civil words, on meeting her, before she speaks. But no presents of apples, eggs, or any other thing, should be received from her on any account.

SOME persons, born at particular times, and under certain combinations of the planets, have the power of distinguishing Witches at first sight. One of these persons, named Mathew Hopkins, of Manningtree, in Essex, with a John Stern, and a woman in their company, were, in 1644, permitted to go round, from town to town, through most parts of Essex, Suffolk, and Huntingdonshire, with a sort of commission to discover Witches; may, it is said, were paid twenty shillings for each town they visited. Many persons were pitched upon by them, and through their means convicted: till at length some gentlemen, out of indignation at Hopkins's barbarity, tied him in the manner he had bound others, that is, thumbs and toes together; in which state, putting him into the water, he swam. This cleared the country of them.

The following statute, enacted the 1st of King James I. will shew that the belief of most of the articles here related was not confined to the populace; nor was it repealed till the 9th year of the reign of King George I.

‘ ANY one that shall use, practise, or exercise any invocation or conjuration of any evill or wicked spirit, or
‘ consult, covenant with, entertaine or employ, feede or
‘ reward, any evill or wicked spirit, to or for any intent
‘ or

‘ or purpose; or take up any dead man, woman, or child,
 ‘ out of his, her, or their grave, or any other place where
 ‘ the dead body resteth, or the skin, bone, or other part
 ‘ of any dead person, to be employed or used in any man-
 ‘ ner of witchcraft, forcery, charme, or enchantment;
 ‘ or shall use, practise, or exercise any witchcraft, enchant-
 ‘ ment, charme, or forcery, whereby any person shall be
 ‘ killed, destroyed, wasted, consumed, pined, or lamed,
 ‘ in his or her body, or any part thereof, such offenders,
 ‘ duly and lawfully convicted and attainted, shall suffer
 ‘ death.

‘ If any person shall take upon him, by witchcraft,
 ‘ enchantment, charme, or forcery, to tell or declare in
 ‘ what place any treasure of gold or silver should or might
 ‘ be found or had in the earth, or other secret places, or
 ‘ where goods or things lost or stolne-should be found or
 ‘ become; or to the intent to provoke any person to un-
 ‘ lawful love; or whereby any cattell or goods of any
 ‘ person shall be destroyed, wasted, or impaired; or to
 ‘ destroy or hurt any person in his or her body, though
 ‘ the same be not effected, &c. a yeare’s imprisonment
 ‘ and pillory, &c. and the second conviction, death.’

A WITCH cannot pursue any one beyond the middle of
 a running stream, so as to have any power over them be-
 yond that limit.

SORCERERS, OR MAGICIANS.

A SORCERER, or Magician, differs from a witch in this: A witch derives all her power from a compact with the Devil; a Sorcerer commands him, and the infernal spirits, by his skill in powerful charms and invocations; and also soothes and entices them by fumigations: for the devils are observed to have delicate nostrils, abominating and flying some kinds of stinks; witness the flight of the evil spirit into the remote parts of Egypt, driven by the smell of a fish's liver burned by Tobit. They are also found to be peculiarly fond of certain perfumes; insomuch that Lilly informs us that one Evans, having raised a spirit, at the request of Lord Bothwell and Sir Kenelm Digby, and forgetting a suffumigation, the spirit, vexed at the disappointment, snatched him from out his circle, and carried him from his house, in the Minories, into a field near Battersea-causeway.

KING JAMES, in his *Dæmonologia*, says, ' The art
' of sorcery consists in diverse forms of circles and con-
' jurations rightly joined together, few or more in num-
' ber, according to the number of persons conjurors (al-
' waies passing the singular number), according to the
' qualitie of the circle, and form of the apparition. Two
' principall things cannot well in that errand be wanted;
' holy water (whereby the Devill mockes the papists),
' and some present of a living thing unto him. There
' are likewise certaine daies and houres that they observe
' in this purpose. These things being all ready and pre-
' pared, circles are made, triangular, quadrangular, round,
double,

‘ double, or single, according to the forme of the apparition they crave. But to speake of the diverse formes of the circles, of the innumerable characters and crosses that are within and without, and out-through the same; of the diverse formes of apparitions that the craftie spirit illudes them with, and of all such particulars in that action, I remit it to over many that have busied their heads in describing of the same, as being but curious, and altogether unprofitable. And this farre only I touch, that, when the conjured spirit appeares, which will not be while after many circumstances, long prayers, and much muttering and murmurings of the conjurors, like a papist priest dispatching a hunting masse—how soone, I say, he appeares, if they have missed one jote of all their rites; or if any of their feete once slyd over the circle, through terror of his fearfull apparition, he paies himself at that time, in his owne hand, of that due debt which they ought him, and otherwise would have delaied longer to have paied him: I mean, he carries them with him, body and soule. If this be not now a just cause to make them weary of these formes of conjuration, I leave it to you to judge upon; considering the longsomeness of the labour, the precise keeping of daies and houres (as I have said), the terribleness of the apparition, and the present peril that they stand in, in missing the least circumstance or freite that they ought to observe: and, on the other part, the Devill is glad to moove them to a plaine ~~and square dealing~~ with him, as I said before.’

THIS is a pretty accurate description of this mode of conjuration, styled the Circular Method; but, with all due respect to his Majesty’s learning, square and triangular

26 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

circles are figures not to be found in Euclid, or any of the common writers on geometry. But, perhaps, King James learned his mathematics from the same system as Dr. Sacheverell, who, in one of his speeches or sermons, made use of the following simile: 'They concur like parallel lines, meeting in one common center.'

ANOTHER mode of consulting spirits was by the berryl, by means of a speculator or seer; who, to have a complete sight, ought to be a pure virgin, a youth who had not known woman, or at least a person of irreproachable life and purity of manners. The method of such consultation is this: The conjuror having repeated the necessary charms and adjurations, with the Litany; or invocation peculiar to the spirits or angels he wishes to call (for every one has his particular form), the seer looks into a chrystal or berryl, wherein he will see the answer, represented either by types or figures; and sometimes, though very rarely, will hear the angels or spirits speak articulately. Their pronunciation is, as Lilly says, like the Irish, much in the throat.

LILLY describes one of these berryls or chrystals. It was, he says, as large as an orange, set in silver, with a cross at the top, and round about engraved the names of the angels Raphael, Gabriel, and Uriel. A delineation of another is engraved in the frontispiece to Aubery's Miscellanies.

THIS mode of enquiry was practised by Doctor Dee, the celebrated mathematician: his speculator was named Kelly. From him, and others practising this art, we have a long muster-roll of the infernal host, their different natures, tempers, and appearances. Doctor Reginald Scot has given a list of some of the chiefs of these devils or spirits,

spirits, of which I shall here set down two or three, which, I dare say, the Reader will think fully sufficient.

‘ THEIR first and principal king (which is the Power of the East) is called *Baell*, who, when he is conjured up, appeareth with three heads; the first like a toad, the second like a man, the third like a cat. He speaketh with a hoarse voice. He maketh a man to go invisible. He hath under his obedience and rule sixty-and-six legions of devils.

‘ THE first duke under the Power of the East, is named *Agares*. He cometh up mildly, in the likeness of a fair old man, riding upon a crocodile, and carrying a hawk on his fist. He teacheth presently all manner of tongues; he fetcheth back all such as run away, and maketh them run that stand still; he overthroweth all dignities supernatural and temporal; he maketh earthquakes; and is of the order of virtues; having under his regimen thirty-one legions.

‘ *Marbas*, alias *Barbas*, is a great president, and appeareth in the form of a mighty lion; but, at the commandment of a conjurer, cometh up in the likeness of a man, and answereth fully as touching any thing that is hidden or secret. He bringeth diseases, and cureth them; he promoteth wisdom, and the knowledge of mechanical arts, or handicrafts; he changeth men into other shapes; and under his presidency or government are thirty-six legions of devils contained.’

THESE Sorcerers or Magicians do not always employ their art to do mischief; but, on the contrary, frequently exert it to cure diseases inflicted by witches; to discover thieves; recover stolen goods; to foretel future events, and the state of absent friends. On this account, they are frequently called White Witches.

F A I R I E S.

THIS piece of Superstition seems to come from the East, and was probably imported into Europe by some of the Crusaders; as this kind of spirits, in many instances, resembles the genii, of whom so many wonderful stories are told by the Arabians; though some derive them from the lares and laryæ of the Romans.

FAIRIES, according to the popular accounts of them, are a sort of intermediate beings between men and spirits; having bodies, with the power of rendering them invisible, and of passing them through all sorts of inclosures. They are remarkably small of stature, with fair complexions; whence they obtained the name of Fairies. Both male and female are generally clothed in green, and frequent groves, mountains, the southern sides of hills, and green meadows, where they amuse themselves with dancing, hand in hand, in a circle, by moonlight. The traces of their feet are visible next morning on the grass, and are commonly called Fairy Rings, or Circles.

FAIRIES appear to have all the passions and wants of men, but are great lovers of cleanliness and propriety, for the observance of which they frequently reward servants, by dropping money in their shoes: they likewise severely punish sluts and slovens, by pinching them black and blue. Lilly says they are likewise friends to persons of strict diet, of an upright life, and using fervent prayers to God. Fairies are particularly fond of making cakes; in the doing of which they are said to be very noisy. In Ireland, they frequently lay bannocks, a kind of oaten cakes, in
the

the way of travellers over the mountains; and if they do not accept of the intended favour, and eat the bannock, or at least take it up, they seldom escape a hearty beating, or something worse.

FAIRIES oft change their weakly and starveling elves, or children, for the more robust offspring of men. But this can only be done before baptism; for which reason it is still the custom, in the Highlands, to watch by the cradles of infants most assiduously till they are christened. Children so changed have been kept for seven years. There are divers methods of discovering whether a child belongs to the Fairies or not. One is given in the following story, printed in a book intitled, *A pleasant Treatise on Witchcraft*.

‘ A CERTAIN woman having put out her child to nurse
 ‘ in the country, found, when she came to take it home,
 ‘ that its form was so much altered, that she scarce knew
 ‘ it; nevertheless, not knowing what time might do, took
 ‘ it home for her own. But when, after some years, it
 ‘ could neither speak nor go, the poor woman was fain to
 ‘ carry it, with much trouble, in her arms; and one day,
 ‘ a poor man coming to the door, “ God blefs you, Mis-
 ‘ tress,” said he, “ and your poor child; be pleased to
 ‘ bestow something on a poor man.” “ Ah! this child,”
 ‘ replied she, “ is the cause of all my sorrow;” and re-
 ‘ lated what had happened; adding, moreover, that she
 ‘ thought it changed, and none of her child. The old
 ‘ man, whom years had rendered more prudent in such
 ‘ matters, told her, that, to find out the truth, she should
 ‘ make a clear fire, sweep the hearth very clean, and place
 ‘ the child fast in his chair, that he might not fall, before
 ‘ it; then break a dozen eggs, and place the four-and-

32 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

‘freed from it is, when a woman hath it herself, and is married to a man that hath it also, if, in the very act of delivery, upon the first sight of the child’s head, it be baptized, the same is free from it; if not, it hath it all its life.’

THESE visions are not confined to solemn or important events. The future visit of a mountebank, or piper; a plentiful draught of fish; the arrival of common travellers; or, if possible, still more trifling matters than these, are foreseen by the Seers.

NOT only aged men and women have the Second-Sight, but also children, horses, and cows. Children, endowed with that faculty, manifest it by crying aloud, at the very time that a corpse appears to a Seer: of this many instances could be given. That horses possess it, is likewise plain, from their violent and sudden starting, when their rider, or a Seer in company with him, sees a vision of any kind, by night or by day. It is observable of a horse, that he will not go forwards towards the apparition, but must be led round, at some distance from the common road; his terror is evident, from his becoming all over in a profuse sweat, although quite cool a moment before. Balaam’s ass seems to have possessed this power, or faculty; and, perhaps, what we improperly style a startlish horse, may be one who has the gift of the Second-Sight. That cows have the Second-Sight, is proved by the following circumstance: If a woman, whilst milking a cow, happen to have a vision of that kind, the cow runs away in a great fright at the same instant, and cannot, for some time, be brought to stand quietly.

To judge of the meaning of many visions, or the time in which they will be accomplished, requires observation
and

and experience. In general, the time of accomplishment bears some relation to the time of the day in which they are seen. Thus, visions seen early in the morning (which seldom happens), will be much sooner accomplished than those appearing at noon; and those seen at noon will take place in a much shorter time than those happening at night: sometimes the accomplishment of the last does not fall out within a year or more.

THE appearance of a person wrapt in a shroud, is, in general, a prognostic of the death of the party. The time when it will happen, may be judged from the height it reaches; for if it be not seen above the middle, death is not to be expected for a year or more: but when the shroud appears closed about the head, the accomplishment is not many hours distant.

If, in a vision, a woman is seen standing near a man's left hand, she will become his wife; if there are two or three about him, he will marry them all in succession, according to their proximity. A spark of fire, falling on the belly of a married woman, predicts her delivery of a dead child; the like spark, falling on her arm, betokens she shall shortly carry a dead child. If a seat, in which a person is sitting, suddenly appears empty, although he hath not moved, this is a certain presage that such person will very shortly die.

PERSONS who have not long been gifted with Second-Sight, after seeing a vision without doors, on coming into a house, and approaching the fire, will immediately fall into a swoon. All those that have the Second-Sight do not see these appearances at the same time; but if one having this faculty designedly touches his fellow Seer, at the instant that a vision appears to him, in that case it will be seen by both.

DURING

34 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

DURING the appearance of a vision, the eyelids of some of the Seers are so erected and distended, that they cannot close them otherwise than by drawing them down with their fingers, or by employing others to do it for them.

OMENS PORTENDING DEATH.

THE howling of a dog is a certain sign that some one of the family will very shortly die.

A SCREECH-OWL flapping its wings against the windows of a sick person's chamber, or screeching at them, portends the same.

THREE loud and distinct knocks at the bed's head of a sick person, or at the bed's head or door of any of his relations, is an omen of his death.

A DROP of blood from the nose, commonly foretels death, or a very severe fit of sickness: three drops are still more ominous.

RATS gnawing the hangings of a room, is reckoned the forerunner of a death in the family.

BREAKING a looking-glass betokens a mortality in the family, commonly the master.

IF the neck of a dead child remains flexible for several hours after its decease, it portends that some person in that house will die in a short time.

A COAL in the shape of a coffin, flying out of the fire to any particular person, betokens their death not far off.

A COL-

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS. 35

A COLLECTION of tallow rising up against the wick of a candle, is styled a Winding-Sheet, and deemed an omen of death in the family.

BESIDES these general notices, many families have particular warnings or notices; some by the appearance of a bird, and others by the figure of a tall woman, dressed all in white, that goes shrieking about the house. This apparition is common in Ireland, where it is called Ben-Shea, and the Shrieking Woman.

MR. PENNANT says, that many of the great families in Scotland had their dæmon, or genius, who gave them monitions of future events. Thus the family of Rothmurchas had the Bodach an Dun, or the Ghost of the Hill; Kinchardines, the Spectre of the Bloody Hand. Gartinbeg-house was haunted by Bodach Gartin; and Tullock Gorms by Maug Monlach, or the Girl with the Hairy Left-Hand. The synod gave frequent orders that enquiry should be made into the truth of this apparition; and one or two declared that they had seen one that answered the description.

CORPSE CANDLES are very common appearances in the counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke, and also in some other parts of Wales. They are called Candles, from their resemblance, not of the body of the candle, but the fire; because that fire, says the honest Welchman, Mr. Davis, in a letter to Mr. Baxter, doth as much resemble material candle-lights, as eggs do eggs; saving that, in their journey, these candles are sometimes visible, and sometimes disappear; especially if any one comes near to them, or in the way to meet them. On these occasions they vanish, but presently appear again behind the observer, and hold on their course. If a little candle is
seen,

36 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

seen, of a pale or bluish colour, then follows the corpse, either of an abortive, or some infant; if a large one, then the corpse of some one come to age. If there be seen two, three, or more, of different sizes—some big, some small—then shall so many corpses pass together, and of such ages, or degrees. If two candles come from different places, and be seen to meet, the corpses will do the same; and if any of these candles be seen to turn aside, through some bye path leading to the church, the following corpse will be found to take exactly the same way.

SOMETIMES these Candles point out the places where persons shall sicken and die. They have also appeared on the bellies of pregnant women, previous to their delivery; and predicted the drowning of persons passing a ford. All these appearances have been seen by a number of persons ready to give their testimony of the truth thereof, some within three weeks of Mr. Davis's writing the letter here quoted.

ANOTHER kind of fiery apparition peculiar to Wales, is what is called the *Tan-we*, or *Tan-wed*. This appeareth, says Mr. Davis, to our seeming, in the lower region of the air, straight and long, not much unlike a glaive; moves or shoots directly and level (as who should say, I'll hit), but far more slowly than falling stars. It lighteneth all the air and ground where it passeth, lasteth three or four miles, or more, for aught is known, because no man seeth the rising or beginning of it; and, when it falls to the ground, it sparkleth, and lighteth all about. These commonly announce the decease of freeholders, by falling on their lands: and you shall scarce bury any such with us, says Mr. Davis, be he but a lord of a house and garden, but you shall find some one at his burial that hath

seen

seen this fire fall on some part of his lands. Sometimes those appearances have been seen by the persons whose death they foretold; two instances of which Mr. Davis records, as having happened in his own family.

THE clicking of a death watch is an omen of the death of some one in the house wherein it is heard.

A CHILD, who does not cry when sprinkled in baptism, will not live.

CHILDREN prematurely wise are not long-lived, that is, rarely reach maturity. This notion is quoted by Shakespeare, and put into the mouth of Richard III. Fond parents are, however, apt to terrify themselves, on this occasion, without any great cause: witness the mother, who gave as an instance of the uncommon sense of her boy, of only six years of age, That he, having laid his dear little hand on a red-hot poker, took it away, without any one soul alive bidding him.

CHARMS AND CEREMONIES

FOR KNOWING

FUTURE EVENTS.

ANY person fasting on Midsummer eve, and sitting in the church porch, will at midnight see the spirits of the persons of that parish, who will die that year, come and knock at the church door, in the order and succession in

D

which

38 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

which they will die. One of these watchers, there being several in company, fell into a sound sleep, so that he could not be waked : whilst in this state, his ghost or spirit was seen by the rest of his companions, knocking at the church door. See *Pandemonium*, by R. B.

ANY unmarried woman fasting on Midsummer eve, and at midnight laying a clean cloth, with bread, cheese, and ale, and sitting down, as if going to eat, the street door being left open—the person whom she is afterwards to marry will come into the room, and drink to her by bowing ; and afterwards filling the glass, will leave it on the table, and, making another bow, retire. See *Pandemonium*.

ON St. Agnes' night, 21st of January, take a row of pins, and pull out every one, one after another, saying a Pater-noster on sticking a pin in your sleeve, and you will dream of him or her you shall marry.

ANOTHER method to see a future spouse in a dream :—The party enquiring must lie in a different county from that in which he commonly resides ; and, on going to bed, must knit the left garter about the right-legged stocking, letting the other garter and stocking alone ; and, as you rehearse the following verses, at every comma knit a knot :

This knot I knit,
To know the thing I know not yet ;
That I may see
Thē man (woman) that shall my husband (wife) be ;
How he goes, and what he wears,
And what he does all days and years.

Accordingly, in a dream, he will appear, with the insignia of his trade or profession.

ANOTHER,

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS. 39

ANOTHER, performed by charming the Moon, thus :—
At the first appearance of the New Moon, immediately after the new year's day (though some say any other New Moon is as good), go out in the evening, and stand over the spars of a gate or a stile, and, looking on the Moon, repeat the following lines :

All hail to the Moon ! all hail to thee !

I prithee, good Moon, reveal to me,

This night, who my husband (wife) must be.

The person must presently after go to bed, when they will dream of the person destined for their future husband or wife.

A SLICE of the bride-cake, thrice drawn through the wedding ring, and laid under the head of an unmarried man or woman, will make them dream of their future wife or husband. The same is practised in the North with a piece of the groaning cheese.

To discover a thief by the sieve and sheers :—Stick the points of the sheers in the wood of the sieve, and let two persons support it, balanced upright, with their two fingers : then read a certain chapter in the Bible, and afterwards ask St. Peter and St. Paul, if A. or B. is the thief, naming all the persons you suspect. On naming the real thief, the sieve will turn suddenly round about.



S U P E R S T I T I O U S

C U R E S A N D P R E V E N T A T I V E S .

A SLUNK or abortive calf, buried in the highway over which cattle frequently pass, will greatly prevent that misfortune happening to cows. This is commonly practised in Suffolk.

A RING made of the hinge of a coffin is supposed to have the virtue of preventing the cramp.

A RUSTY sword standing by the bed-side is a remedy against the cramp.

IN Scotland, nails are driven into oaks, as a preventative and cure for the tooth-ach.

CERTAIN herbs, stones, and other substances; as also particular words written on parchment, as a charm, have the property of preserving men from wounds in the midst of a battle or engagement. This was so universally credited, that an oath was administered to persons going to fight a legal duel, 'That they had ne charm, ne herb of 'virtue.' The power of rendering themselves invulnerable, is still believed by the Germans; it is performed by divers charms and ceremonies; and so firm is their belief of its efficacy, that they will rather attribute any hurt they may receive, after its performance, to some omission in the performance, than defect in its virtue.

A LARGE oval chrystal, set in silver, and called in Gallic the CLACH BHUAI, or Powerful Stone, is used in Scotland

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS. 41

land for curing black cattle of the disorder called the Con-nach. It must be suspended for twenty-four hours in a large tub of water, by a rod cut for the purpose, and laid North and South. This water to be given to the infected cattle. These stones were till of late much in use in Nithsdale.

A HALTER wherewith any one has been hanged, if tied about the head, will cure the head-ach.

Moss growing on a human skull, if dried, powdered, and taken as snuff, will cure the head-ach.

A DEAD man's hand is supposed to have the quality of dispelling tumours, such as wens, or swelled glands, by stroking with it, nine times, the place affected. It seems as if the hand of a person dying a violent death was deemed particularly efficacious; as it very frequently happens that nurses bring children to be stroked with the hands of executed criminals, even whilst they are hanging on the gallows.

TOUCHING a dead body prevents dreaming of it.

THE word ABRACADABRA, written as under, and worn about the neck, will cure an ague:

A B R A C A D A B R A
B R A C A D A B R
R A C A D A B
A C A D A
C A D
A

To cure warts:—Steal a piece of beef from a butcher's shop, and rub your warts with it; then throw it down the necessary-house, or bury it; and, as the beef rots, your warts will decay.

42. POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

THE chips or cuttings of a gibbet or gallows, on which one or more persons have been executed or exposed, if worn next the skin, or round the neck, in a bag, will cure the ague, or prevent it.

A STONE with a hole in it, hung at the bed's head, will prevent the night-mare: it is therefore called a hag-stone, from that disorder, which is occasioned by a hag, or witch, sitting on the stomach of the party afflicted. It also prevents witches riding horses; for which purpose it is often tied to a stable key.

If a tree, of any kind, is split—and weak, ricke ty, or ruptured children drawn through it, and afterwards the tree is bound together, so as to make it unite—as the tree heals, and grows together, so will the child acquire strength. Sir John Cullum, who saw this operation twice performed, thus describes it: ‘ For this purpose a young ash was each time selected, and split longitudinally about five feet: the fissure was kept wide open by my gardener; whilst the friend of the child, having first stripped him naked, passed him thrice through it, always head foremost. As soon as the operation was performed, the wounded tree was bound up with a packthread; and, as the bark healed, the child was to recover. The first of the young patients was to be cured of the rickets, the second of a rupture.’ This is a very antient and extensive piece of superstition.—Creeping through tolnen, or perforated stones, was a Druidical ceremony, and is practised in the East-Indies. Mr. Borlace mentions a stone, in the parish of Marden, having a hole in it, fourteen inches diameter; through which many persons have crept, for pains in their backs and limbs; and many children have been drawn, for the rickets. In the North, children are drawn through
a hole

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS. 43

a hole cut in the groaning cheefe, on the day they are christened.

THE elder tree is supposed to have the virtue of protecting persons, bearing a branch of it, from the charms of witches and wizards.

THE rown tree, or witch elm, is supposed to have the same virtue. Both these are pieces of Scotch superstition.

S Y M P A T H Y.

THE wounds of a murdered person will bleed afresh, on the body being touched, ever so lightly, in any part, by the murderer.

A PERSON being suddenly taken with a shivering, is a sign that some one has just then walked over the spot of their future grave. Probably all persons are not subject to this sensation; otherwise the inhabitants of those parishes, whose burial-grounds lie in the common foot-path, would live in one continual fit of shaking.

WHEN a person's cheek, or ear, burns, it is a sign that some one is then talking of him or her. If it is the right cheek, or ear, the discourse is to their advantage; if the left, to their disadvantage.

WHEN the right eye itches, the party affected will shortly cry; if the left, they will laugh.

THINGS

THINGS LUCKY AND UNLUCKY.

IT is customary for women to offer to sit cross-legged, to procure luck at cards for their friends. Sitting cross-legged, with the fingers interlaced, was antiently esteemed a magical posture.

It is deemed lucky to be born with a caul, or membrane, over the face. This is an antient and general superstition. In France, it is proverbial: *etre né coiffé*, is an expression signifying that a person is extremely fortunate. This caul is esteemed an infallible preservative against drowning; and, under that idea, is frequently advertised for sale in our public papers, and purchased by seamen. It is related that midwives used to sell this membrane to advocates, as an especial means of making them eloquent: and one Protus was accused by the clergy of Constantinople with having offended in this article. According to Chrysostom, the midwives frequently sold it for magical uses.

A PERSON possessed of a caul may know the state of health of the party who was born with it: if alive and well, it is firm and crisp; if dead or sick, relaxed and flaccid.

It is reckoned a good omen, or a sign of future happiness, if the sun shines on a couple coming out of the church after having been married. It is also esteemed a good sign if it rains whilst a corpse is burying:

Happy is the bride that the sun shines on;
Happy is the corpse that the rain rains on.

To

To break a looking-glass is extremely unlucky; the party to whom it belongs will lose his best friend.

If, going a journey on business, a sow crosses the road, you will probably meet with a disappointment, if not a bodily accident, before you return home. To avert this, you must endeavour to prevent her crossing you; and if that cannot be done, you must ride round on fresh ground. If the sow is attended with her litter of pigs, it is lucky, and denotes a successful journey.

It is unlucky to see, first one magpye, and then more; but to see two, denotes marriage or merriment; three, a successful journey; four, an unexpected piece of good news; five, you will shortly be in a great company. To kill a magpye, will certainly be punished with some terrible misfortune.

If, in a family, the youngest daughter should be married before her elder sisters, they must all dance at her wedding without shoes: this will counteract their ill luck, and procure them husbands.

If you meet a funeral procession, or one passes by you, always take off your hat: this keeps all evil spirits attending the body in good humour.

If, in eating, you miss your mouth, and the victuals fall, it is very unlucky, and denotes approaching sickness.

If a bread cake be taken out of the oven, and cut, all the rest of that batch will be heavy. Wiltsh.

To make a sonfy hand; i. e. a healing hand:—Hold a mole in your hand till it expires.

It is an article of the creed of every midwife in Scotland, that a girl suckled with the milk of a woman who has been delivered of a bastard, will infallibly prove as frail as her nurse; but that for a boy it is no objection, but rather

46 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

rather the contrary, as it is supposed to render him a lusty champion in the wars of Venus.

IT is supposed extremely unlucky to have a dead body on board of a ship at sea.

CHILDREN are deemed lucky to a ship ; their innocence being, by the sailors, supposed a protection.

IT is lucky to put on a stocking the wrong side outwards : changing it, alters the luck.

WHEN a person goes out to transact any important business, it is lucky to throw an old shoe after him.

IT is lucky to tumble up stairs : probably this is a jocular observation, meaning, it was lucky the party did not tumble down stairs.

IT is unlucky to present a knife, scissars, razor, or any sharp or cutting instrument, to one's mistress or friend, as they are apt to cut love and friendship. To avoid the ill effects of this, a pin, a farthing, or some trifling recompence, must be taken. To find a knife or razor, denotes ill luck and disappointment to the party.

IT is unlucky to walk under a ladder ; it may prevent your being married that year.

IT is a common practice among the lower class of hucksters, pedlars, or dealers in fruit or fish, on receiving the price of the first goods sold that day, which they call hanfel, to spit on the money, as they term it, for good luck : and boxers, before they set to, commonly spit in their hands, which was originally done for luck's sake.

THE first time a nurse brings a child to visit its parents or relations, it is unlucky to send it back without some gift, as eggs, salt, or bread.

IT is held extremely unlucky to kill a cricket, a lady-bug, a swallow, martin, robin red-breast, or wren ; perhaps

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS. 47

haps from the idea of its being a breach of hospitality ; all those birds and insects taking refuge in houses.

THERE is a particular distich in favour of the robin and wren :

A robin and a wren
Are God Almighty's cock and hen.

PERSONS killing any of the above-mentioned birds or insects, or destroying their nests, will infallibly, within the course of the year, break a bone, or meet with some other dreadful misfortune. On the contrary, it is deemed lucky to have martins or swallows build their nests under the eaves of a house, or on the chimnies.

IT is unlucky to lay one's knife and fork cross-wise : crosses and misfortunes are likely to follow.

MANY persons have certain days of the week and month on which they are particularly fortunate, and others in which they are as generally unlucky : these days are different to different persons. Mr. Aubrey has given several instances of both in divers persons. Some days, however, are commonly deemed unlucky : among others, Friday labours under that opprobrium ; and it is pretty generally held, that no new work or enterprize should be commenced on that day. Likewise respecting the weather, there is this proverb :

Friday's moon,
Come when it will, it comes too soon.

WASHING hands in the same basin, or with the same water, as another person has washed in, is extremely unlucky ; as the parties will infallibly quarrel.

To scatter salt, by overturning the vessel in which it is contained, is very unlucky, and portends quarrelling with
a friend,

48 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

a friend, or fracture of a bone, sprain, or other bodily misfortune. Indeed this may in some measure be averted, by throwing a small quantity of it over one's head. It is also unlucky to help another person to salt : to whom the ill luck is to happen, does not seem to be settled.

WHISTLING at sea is supposed to cause an increase of wind, if not a storm, and therefore much disliked by seamen ; though, sometimes, they themselves practise it when there is a dead calm.

DROWNING a cat at sea is extremely unlucky.

A PRINCIPAL passenger shaving himself at sea will procure a favourable change of the wind.



FROM BURNS' POEMS.

HALLOW-E'EN is in Scotland thought to be a night when witches, devils, and other mischievous spirits, or aerial beings, are all abroad on their baneful midnight errands, particularly the fairies, who on that night are said to hold a grand anniversary. The first ceremony of Hallow-e'en is pulling each a stock or plant of kail. They must go out, hand in hand, with eyes shut, and pull the first they meet with: its being big or little, straight or crooked, is prophetic of the size and shape of the grand object of all their spells—the husband or wife. If any *yird*, or earth, stick to the root, that is *tocher*, or fortune; and the taste of the *custoc*, that is, the heart of the stem, is indicative of the natural temper and disposition. Lastly, the stems, or, to give them their ordinary appellation, the *runts*, are placed somewhere above the head of the door; and the Christian names of the people whom chance brings into the house, are, according to the priority of placing the *runts*, the names in question.

THE lasses go to the barn-yard, and pull each, at three several times, a stalk of oats. If the third stalk wants the *top-pickle*, that is, the grain at the top of the stalk, the party in question will come to the marriage-bed any thing but a maid.

BURNING the nuts is a favourite charm. They name the lad and lass to each particular nut, as they lay them in the fire; and accordingly as they burn quietly together, or start from beside one another, the course and issue of the courtship will be.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPERSTITIONS.

THE passing-bell was anciently rung for two purposes: one, to bespeak the prayers of all good Christians for a soul just departing; the other, to drive away the evil spirits who stood at the bed's-foot, and about the house, ready to seize their prey, or at least to molest and terrify the soul in its passage; but by the ringing of that bell (for Durandus informs us, evil spirits are much afraid of bells) they were kept aloof; and the soul, like a hunted hare, gained the start, or had what is by sportsmen called *Law*. Hence, perhaps, exclusive of the additional labour, was occasioned the high price demanded for tolling the greatest bell of the church; for, that being louder, the evil spirits must go farther off to be clear of its sound, by which the poor soul got so much more the start of them: besides, being heard farther off, it would likewise procure the dying man a greater number of prayers. This dislike of spirits to bells, is mentioned in the Golden Legend, by W. de Worde.

‘It is said, the evill spirytes that ben in the regyon of
 ‘thayre, doubte moche when they here the belles rongen:
 ‘and this is the cause why the belles ben rongen whan it
 ‘thondreth, and whan grete tempeste and outrages of
 ‘wether happen, to the ende that the feindes and wycked
 ‘spirytes should be abashed and flee, and cease of the
 ‘movynge of tempeste.’

THE toad has a stone in its head, very efficacious in the cure of divers diseases; but it must be taken out of the animal whilst alive.

THE

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS. 51

THE ass has a cross on its back, ever since Christ rode on one of those animals.

SIXTY-THREE, styled the grand climacterical year, being composed of the mystical number nine, multiplied by that of seven, is supposed to be fatal to most men; and that, having survived it, they have, to use the vulgar expression, 'taken a new lease of their lives.'

THE haddock has the mark of St. Peter's thumb, ever since St. Peter took the tribute penny out of the mouth of a fish of that species.

THE mandrake grows under gibbets whereon malefactors are exposed, being produced by the droppings from the dead body. It resembles the human figure, either male or female; and, when eradicated, sends forth a loud shriek. Pulling up a mandrake is generally fatal to the person that does it, who rarely long survives. This piece of Superstition is mentioned by Pliny, who gives a method of digging up the mandrake with impunity. This plant is supposed to remove sterility in women.

STORKS are found in republicks only. During Oliver Cromwell's protectorship, it is pretended they were in England.

MOST persons break the shells of eggs, after they have eaten the meat. This was originally done to prevent their being used as boats by witches.

A COAL hopping out of the fire, in the shape of a purse, predicts a sudden acquisition of riches to the person near whom it falls.

A FLAKE of foot hanging at the bars of the grate, denotes the visit of a stranger from that part of the country nearest the object: a kind of fungus in the candle predicts the same.

52 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

A SPARK in the candle denotes that the party opposite to it will shortly receive a letter.

IN setting a hen, the good women hold it an indispensable rule to put an odd number of eggs.

ALL sorts of remedies are directed to be taken three, seven, or nine times. Salutes with cannon consist of an odd number; a royal salute is thrice seven, or twenty-one guns. This predilection for odd numbers is very antient, and is mentioned by Virgil in the eighth Eclogue, where many spells and charms, still practised, are recorded: but, notwithstanding these opinions in favour of odd numbers, the number thirteen is considered as extremely ominous; it being held that, when thirteen persons meet in a room, one of them will die within the year.

IT is impossible for a person to die whilst resting on a pillow stuffed with the feathers of a dove; but they will struggle with death in most exquisite torture. The pillows of dying persons are therefore frequently taken away, when they appear in great agonies, lest they may have pigeons feathers in them.

FERN seed is looked on as having great magical powers, and must be gathered on Midsummer eve. A person who went to gather it, reported that the spirits whisked by his ears, and sometimes struck his hat, and other parts of his body; and at length, when he thought he had got a good quantity of it, and secured it in papers and a box, when he came home, he found both empty. See *Pandemonium*.

ANY one wounded by a small fish, called a Sting-Ray, which often happens in catching sand-eels, will feel the pain of the wound very severely till the next tide.

THE Reverend Mr. Shaw, in the History of the Province of Moray, in Scotland, says, ' When a corpse is
' lifted

' lifted, the bed of straw, on which the deceased lay, is
' carried out, and burnt, in a place where no beast can
' come near it: and they pretend to find next morning,
' in the ashes, the print of the foot of the person in the
' family who shall first die.'

ALTHOUGH the Devil can partly transform himself into a variety of shapes, he cannot change his cloven foot, which will always mark him under every appearance.

If a fire in a glass-house, or any other building, is suffered to burn for seven years, without being once extinguished during that time, a salamander, will be thereby generated or produced.

WHOSOEVER does not eat goose at Michaelmas, runs a risk of wanting money all that year.

THE Devil cannot assume the shape of either a dove or a lamb: the former, from being the shape in which the Holy Ghost once appeared; the latter, from its being the figure under which Christ is often represented.

WATER preserved in fonts, was by the common people supposed to have a mystic virtue or secret power in it, to heal diseases, &c. wherefore there was a lock and key to most fonts, to prevent the water from being stolen.

A MANUSCRIPT in the Cotton Library, marked Julius, F. 6, has the following Superstitions, practised in the lordship of Gasborough, in Cleveland, Yorkshire:

ANY one whistling, after it is dark, or day-light is closed, must go thrice about the house, by way of penance. How this whistling becomes criminal, is not said.

54 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

WHEN any one dieth, certain women sing a song to the dead body, reciting the journey that the party deceased must go.

THEY esteem it necessary to give, once in their lives, a pair of new shoes to a poor person; believing that, after their decease, they shall be obliged to pass bare-foot over a great space of ground, or heath, overgrown with thorns and furzes; unless, by such gift, they have redeemed this obligation: in which case, when they come to the edge of this heath, an old man will meet them, with the self-same pair of shoes they have given; by the help of which they will pass over unhurt: that is, provided the shoes have no holes in them; a circumstance the fabricator of the tale forgot to stipulate.

WHEN a maid takes the pot off the fire, she sets it down in great haste, and with her hands stops the pot-hooks from vibrating; believing that our lady greeteth (that is, weepeth) all the time the pot-hooks are in motion.

BETWEEN the towns of Aten and Newton, near the foot of Rosberrye Toppinge, there is a well dedicated to St. Oswald. The neighbours have an opinion, that a shirt, or shift, taken off a sick person, and thrown into that well, will shew whether the person will recover, or die: for if it floated, it denoted the recovery of the party; if it sunk, there remained no hope of their life: and, to reward the Saint for his intelligence, they tear off a rag of the shirt, and leave it hanging on the briars thereabouts; 'where,' says the writer, 'I have seen such pumbers, as might have 'made a fayre rhyme in a paper myll.' These wells, called Rag-wells, were formerly not uncommon. Something like them is mentioned by Mr. Hanway, in his Travels in Persia, vol. i. p. 177; where he says, 'After
' ten

‘ ten days journey, we arrived at a desolate carravanfera,
 ‘ where we found nothing but water. I observed a tree
 ‘ with a number of rags tied to the branches : these were
 ‘ so many charms, which passengers coming from Ghilan,
 ‘ a province remarkable for agues, had left there, in a fond
 ‘ expectation of leaving this disease also on the same spot.’

The Reverend Mr. Brand, in his ingenious Annotations on Bourne’s Popular Antiquities, mentions a well of this kind at Benton, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. Mr. Pennant tells us of two in Scotland : these were visited for many distempers ; where the offerings were small pieces of money, and bits of rags.

THE fishermen every year change their companions, for luck’s sake. On St. Peter’s day they new paint their boats, and give a treat to their friends and neighbours ; at which they sprinkle their boats with ale, observing certain ceremonies.

MIDSUMMER-EVE.—The Dumb Cake, so called because it was made without speaking ; and afterwards the parties were to go backwards up stairs to bed, and put the cake under their pillow, and then they should dream of their loves. Also writing their names on a paper at twelve o’clock, burning the same, then carefully gathering up the ashes, and laying them close wrapped in a paper, upon a looking-glass, marked with a cross, under their pillows ; and this should have the same effect with the other.

THE seventh son of a seventh son is born a physician ; having an intuitive knowledge of the art of curing all disorders, and sometimes the faculty of performing wonderful cures by touching only.

56 POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

To conclude this article, and my book, I shall transcribe a foreign piece of Superstition, firmly believed in many parts of France, Germany, and Spain. The account of it, and the mode of preparation, appears to have been given by a judge: in the latter, there is a striking resemblance to the charm in Macbeth.

OF THE HAND OF GLORY,

Which is made use of by housebreakers, to enter into houses at night, without fear of opposition.

I ACKNOWLEDGE that I never tried the secret of the Hand of Glory, but I have thrice assisted at the definitive judgment of certain criminals, who, under the torture, confessed having used it. Being asked, what it was, how they procured it, and what were its uses and properties?—They answered, first, that the use of the Hand of Glory was to stupify those to whom it was presented, and to render them motionless, insomuch that they could not stir, any more than if they were dead; secondly, that it was the hand of a hanged man; and, thirdly, that it must be prepared in the manner following:

TAKE the hand, left or right, of a person hanged, and exposed on the highway; wrap it up in a piece of a shroud, or winding-sheet, in which let it be well squeezed, to get out any small quantity of blood that may have remained in it; then put it into an earthen vessel, with zimat, saltpetre, salt, and long pepper, the whole well powdered; leave it fifteen days in that vessel; afterwards take it out, and expose it to the noon-tide sun in the dog-days, till it is thoroughly dry; and if the sun is not sufficient, put it into an oven heated with fern and vervain: then compose
a kind

a kind of candle with the fat of a hanged man, virgin wax, and sisame of Lapland. The Hand of Glory is used as a candlestick to hold this candle, when lighted. Its properties are, that wheresoever any one goes with this dreadful instrument, the persons to whom it is presented will be deprived of all power of motion. On being asked if there was no remedy, or antidote, to counteract this charm, they said the Hand of Glory would cease to take effect, and thieves could not make use of it, if the threshold of the door of the house, and other places by which they might enter, were anointed with an unguent composed of the gall of a black cat, the fat of a white hen, and the blood of a screech-owl; which mixture must necessarily be prepared during the dog-days.

F I N I S.





